

## Africans want troops to enforce deal

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, November 17

African nationalists meeting Sir Alec Douglas-Home today called for a British or United Nations military presence in Rhodesia to guarantee any settlement Constitution. The demand came from four former political prisoners who were leading members of nationalist organisations in the early 1970s.

A memorandum signed by Josiah Chinamano, and Cephas Msipa, former office bearers in the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union, and Edson Sithole and Michael Mawema, former senior members of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union, was handed to Sir Alec. It listed 12 proposals for a settlement Constitution.

The memorandum said, "We propose that the Constitution should have a provision which authorises Her Majesty's Government or the United Nations to intervene in the event of violation or threatened violation of the entrenched clauses or of the settlement Constitution as a whole."

## Nixon defies UN sanctions

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 17

President Nixon today signed into law legislation defying UN sanctions against Rhodesia by permitting the importation of chrome ore from January 1 next, in spite of the British Government's expressed displeasure. "We are extremely concerned and the Administration is aware of our views," said a British spokesman stiffly.

In a report from Salisbury published by the "Washington Post" today Sir Alec Douglas-Home is said to have told black African leaders that the American rejection of sanctions had seriously undercut the British Government's bargaining position with the Smith regime.

Nevertheless, Mr Nixon declined today to exercise his prerogative to veto the \$21,000 million Weapons Appropriations Bill to which the Rhodesian amendment had been attached, explaining that the sanctions clause would not be implemented while negotiations were going on in Salisbury.

The State Department, however, seemed more than a little

unhappy with this position in light of yesterday's 106-2 vote in the United Nations General Assembly, expressing "grave concern". The department spokesman, Mr Charles Bray, noted that the US record on sanctions had up to this point been "second to none" and said that the Administration was strongly opposed to the Bill. "We opposed it—we do not believe it was necessary, but the Bill has none the less been passed by both Houses of Congress," he said.

Noticeably lacking in official explanations is why the Administration made only a token attempt to halt the passage of the chrome amendment in the Senate. The fight in the Senate was left to Senator Gale McGee, a Democrat from Wyoming, and it was apparent to many Republicans that the White House would not be unhappy if the amendment sailed through. Helped by lobbying from American arms interests in Rhodesia and the Administration's apparent desire not to antagonise its Southern constituency—it is just what happened.

## Giro saved, but cost to go up

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government reprieved the Giro yesterday, but substantial price increases are likely if the service is to pay its way.

It appears that the survival of the Giro, which lost \$5 million last year, was by no means the foregone conclusion that recent reports indicated. The Post Office had to fight hard with the Government in spite of a recommendation by City accountants that it should not be closed.

Mr Christopher Chataway, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, told the Commons yesterday that the Post Office agreed there could be stronger management, improved financial control, changes in marketing policy, and "in due course" a revised tariff structure.

Now the Giro can look forward to a big expansion into Europe where it believes it will have an edge over the banks in the growing business of transferring money among Continental countries.

One factor which seems to have weighed heavily in the Government's decision is the unemployment that closure of the Giro would have caused. Most of the 3,500 workforce in Bootle where unemployment is already high.

Mr Bill Ryland, chairman of the Post Office Corporation, said yesterday that these jobs were safe in the short term, but the long term it would depend on success of the Giro.

The Post Office is clearly con-

scious that the Giro will be a big success now that a death sentence, which has been deterring new customers over the past year, has been lifted.

Price increases are inevitable because charges have not been changed since the Giro opened in 1968. Current charges are 4p for drawing cheques and 3p to pay a cheque to someone else. Transfers between holders are free.

In theory charges could be increased by a weighted average of 5 per cent before the Confederation of British Industry's price initiative ends in July. But this would probably not be worth the trouble because charges are in such low units.

Another public enterprise, the National Freight Corporation, announced yesterday that it was selling its shipping subsidiary Atlantic Steam Navigation, to European Ferries, the private enterprise group, for £5.5 million. The NFC would probably have sold this company to British Rail two years ago but for the change in Government.

Details, page 16

## Nation's credit rating filmed

BRITISH Debt Services, which claims to be the largest national credit reference bureau in Europe, has extended its "voter" roll service to all its eight regional offices.

Every voter in Britain is on microfilm records at the company's head office in Manchester, but now firms offering credit will be able to check the names and addresses of

potential clients at their local BDS office. Since the July mini-budget and the relaxations in credit restrictions BDS has experienced a record number of inquiries to its credit reference bureaux. In certain areas, says the company, inquiries from retailers have increased by 16 to 20 per cent.

The voters roll service is designed to provide a "factual, confidential alternative to the use of inquiry agents." At

present it is serving one credit grantor every 10 seconds and, according to the company, helps to overcome the problem created by people ordering goods and giving incorrect names and addresses.

"All we're doing is streamlining something that individuals retailers could do themselves," said a spokesman. After paying an initial subscription, companies using the BDS service pay 16p for a

telephone check on an individual's name and address, and a credit rating. Individuals who get missed off the voters roll may find it difficult to obtain credit under the system, but BDS appears to be relying on the efficiency of the local authorities in collecting the

Brian White



Mr Jenkins outside the Commons yesterday after the vote

## New votes for Foot make things even

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, who voted with the Government on entry into the EEC, was re-elected deputy leader yesterday by a majority of 14: 140 for Mr Jenkins, and 126 for Mr Michael Foot.

In the first ballot for a deputy leader last week, Mr Jenkins polled 140 against 96 for Mr Foot and 46 for Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn. It appears therefore that 30 of the votes given to Mr Benn by "abstentionists"—those who did not wish to give their first choice either to Mr Jenkins or to Mr Foot—were transferred in the second ballot to Mr Foot, but that none was transferred to Mr Jenkins.

In the first ballot, seven votes were unaccounted for: in the second, 23. These figures suggest that 16 of the Labour MPs who voted for Mr Benn in the first ballot abstained in the second.

Mr Jenkins's re-election is surprising enough in itself since his voting with the Government caused great offence to Labour MPs who regard the decisions of Labour's national executive, the annual Labour Conference, and the PLP as sacrosanct, except when the party takes a decision in favour of such "right-wing" policies as German rearmament.

Although Mr Richard Crossman's "New Statesman" stated last week that Mr Jenkins's re-election as deputy leader would be disastrous for Labour, there is good ground for the view that the result of yesterday's ballot may be entirely

wholesome for Labour. It means that a majority of Labour MPs have voted down a witchhunt against Mr Jenkins because of his European policy, but have recognised the strength of the anti-EEC element within the party for which Mr Foot is the chief spokesman.

The result of the ballot means that the supporters of the rival factions in the party may at least bow to each other in the street if by chance they meet. Mr Jenkins has won, but Mr Foot has picked up more of Mr Benn's votes than has Mr Jenkins.

Supporters of Mr Jenkins made various estimates of his probable majority over Mr Foot. On Tuesday, one of Mr Jenkins's supporters assumed a majority of 100 yesterday, against the Government on the October 28, forecasting a majority for Mr Jenkins of 25.

The PLP now has to elect 12 members to the Parliamentary committee—the Shadow Cabinet. The fascinating element in this is the extent to which Labour MPs register a lurch to the Left. So far in this session of Parliament, they have shown by their voting a degree of stability which has shocked the Left. Mr Wilson, as leader, and Mr Mellish as Chief Whip, were re-elected unopposed. Mr Douglas Houghton, chairman of the party, who deeply offended the anti-Marketters before the EEC vote, was re-elected with a majority of seven.

In the ballot for 12 members

to the parliamentary committee, for which nominations will be invited today, the Left may hope to increase its voice. Last year, the 12 places were filled by Mr Callaghan (178), Mr Healey (165), Mr Crosland (157), Mr Houghton (150), Mr Benn (133), Mr Foot (124), Mr Lever (113), Mr Short (114), Mr Pear (110), Mr Thomson (107), and Mrs Castle (98).

Until the membership of the parliamentary committee is known it will be impossible to judge how far the PLP has shifted to the Left. So far, a balance has been suggested—Right and Left recognising each other's strength—that could save Labour from disruption during the next decade. But the future is full of snags.

How soon, if at all, will Mr Jenkins feel obliged to reassert his support for the principle of British entry into the EEC? If he is forced to do so, he has said that he would have to consider resigning his position as deputy leader. And can the Left admit that at least half of its colleagues in the Commons do not regard entry into the EEC as a sin against the pure spirit of socialism?

The Left were delighted that Mr Foot appeared to be the sole beneficiary of the withdrawal of 30 votes from the gain of 90 votes from those who had originally voted for Mr Benn, and Mr Foot's failure to gain any of the votes cast for Mr Benn last week, are regarded by the Left as reinforcing entry into the EEC and supporting those who regard Mr Jenkins as too aloof and too academic.

## Shooting of 13-year-old boy infuriates Bogside

By SIMON WINCHESTER

The deep resentment which the people of the Bogside in Londonderry now feel towards the British army erupted again yesterday after the accidental shooting of a 13-year-old boy.

The boy, Robert Canning, who lives on the Creggan estate, was said to be seriously ill in hospital with gunshot wounds in the back and stomach.

"Throughout the day the army insisted that no soldiers had been involved in the shooting and claimed the boy had been hit by a burst of terrorist machine gun fire. Local residents, however, chose to believe that Robert had been hit by an army sniper who had fired at him because the tele-

scope he was carrying looked like a gun.

Throughout a wet and miserable afternoon, mobs from the Bogside and the Creggan were engaged in sporadic rioting using a substantial amount of gas and rubber bullets. A youth standing in his living room was injured by a rubber bullet and taken to hospital. Late last night barricades were going up and the Bogside looked ready for another few nights of agony.

The incident happened at 12.15 pm at the corner of Weston Street and Lorne Moor Road. The boy was standing, according to witnesses, looking through a telescope at soldiers who were removing the usual

mid-morning barricade on the Lorne Moor Road. "There was a long burst of gunfire and this was followed by a hail of gas and rubber bullets," a woman living nearby said.

Immediately a crowd formed around him. Someone called an ambulance but it was delayed by the complex network of barricades which surrounded the Bogside and eventually the unconscious child was pushed into the back of a car and driven to hospital.

The army last night denied that it had compiled a specific dossier of atrocities thought to have been committed by the IRA. A senior officer said it had been known for several months that the IRA meted out severe and ugly treatment to informers and those convicted of serious offences in IRA courts.

Following a newspaper story yesterday which suggested that such a dossier did exist, and went some way to balance the charges of brutality levelled against soldiers interrogating IRA suspects, the army issued an interesting photograph last night.

It was taken by a private individual, and showed a man whose back was covered in dozens of large burns which were thought to have been inflicted by a red hot poker. The victim may have been the subject of an IRA court sentence.

Leader comment, page 14; Peter Jenkins, page 15; Norman Shrapnel and Broad-casting heads to meet Home Secretary, back page.

## Tanker turbine blast kills one

By our own Reporter

One man was killed and three injured yesterday when a pump turbine disintegrated in the engine room of an oil tanker undergoing trials in the North Sea.

The injured men were flown by helicopter to Hull Royal Infirmary. The tanker, the Texaco Great Britain, was 85 miles east of Flamborough Head when the accident occurred. It had more than 150 people on board. One of the injured men was employed by Swan Hunters and the others by contractors. The dead man was employed by Weir Pumps of North Shields. His body will be brought ashore today.

One of the injured men was "very poorly" with internal injuries last night. He is Mr Thomas Webb, aged 57, of Rosc Hill, Newcastle upon Tyne. The other two, Mr Murray Thornton, aged 27, of Peshaw View, Gateshead, and Mr John Jelmont, aged 49, of Old Hartley, Whitley Bay, went home after treatment.

All were builders' workers on the ship (35,000 tons dead-weight) which is one of the largest to be built at a British yard.

## Ford lay-off 5,000

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Ford has laid off 5,000 workers at its Dagenham plant in a dispute over assembly-line speeds.

Up to last night the company had lost 1,020 cars valued at approximately £1 million since the dispute began a fortnight ago.

The company told the 200 men on its light-cars trim line that it was to handle 268 cars an hour instead of 263. The men refused to accept this and blacked out the six extra cars. On Monday five men were suspended and 200 sent home. Yesterday the lay-offs spilled into paint, assembly, and body shops where about 5,000 workers were sent home.

Ten per cent to lose jobs at British Aluminium, page 17

## Killed by blast

ONE MAN was killed and another critically injured in an explosion at a light engineering works in Bishop's Cleeve, Hertfordshire, yesterday. The factory was demolished.

## Solvency

UNION Accident Insurance Company which provides cover to 50,000 motorists, has been told by the Government not to take on any new business, or renew policies, but it must pay up on present claims. The company was asked to provide £100,000 extra to meet the solvency margin.

## Dear Fiancé

I'm counting the days now. Hope your nerves have recovered. Daddy likes you really and he'll soon get used to your long hair. Can we really have a big four-poster with curtains?

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Angela.

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## TV, radio—2

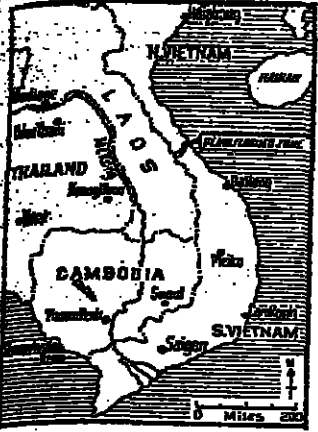
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## Hanoi fire on Phnom Penh road

Phnom Penh, November 17 North Vietnamese forces were said to be converging on Phnom Penh today in what was an effort to seize or isolate the capital. About 200 troops had been killed in attacks by US aircraft.

Cambodian field officers directing operations at Toul Leap, 12 miles south-west of the city, said they had identified their opponents as the 101-D North Vietnamese Regiment, estimated to be 1,000 strong.

Military analysts were not predicting an attempt to overrun Phnom Penh, however. They favoured the theory that the offensive was "to create a sensation abroad and panic within."

They pointed out that although the North Vietnamese had the capability, no rockets had yet fallen on the city. The troop movements were designed to isolate the capital and further slash the Government's column of troops running north from Phnom Penh along Highway 6.

While Government reinforcements poured into the city four Russian-made 122mm rockets were fired into its airport, one hitting the airfield and another wounding four people.

**Squadron**  
A squadron of Government tanks was sent to a point south-west of the city and fresh troops were setting up camp on the city's outskirts. Soldiers dug trenches on the lawns of the university midway between the city centre and the airport.

In Vietnam, American helicopter gunships killed 28 North Vietnamese in an attack in the jungles of the Central Highlands, near the borders of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the US Command said. — UPI.

## Seven in ship feared lost

One seaman died and six others were feared lost yesterday when the freighter, Brise One (994 tons) sank in heavy seas between the Danish island of Bornholm and the Swedish south coast. The three remaining members of the crew, including the West German captain, scrambled on to a raft and were picked up by a Danish helicopter.

The ship, registered in West Germany, was sailing under the Cypriot flag.

WHEN President Nixon rose to acknowledge the cheers of the faithful in Chicago last week, each of whom had paid \$500 to hear his speech, a small pudgy man with the face of a devoted, bull frog stood proudly by the President's side. As the Republican Party's largest single campaign contributor in 1968, Mr. Clement Stone, a multi-millionaire insurance tycoon, who seeks nothing, he says, except good government, had earned his place of honour. "If a family has wealth in the neighbourhood of \$400 million," he muses, "what's a million in political gifts?"

Few of the fat cats of either party are so easily satisfied or so cheaply bought off and in that fact lies the most corrupting force in American politics today. This week Congress is re-examining the corrosive influence of private wealth on the elec-

toral process and the conduct, and possibly the result, of next year's presidential elections could well depend on whether it acts to remedy what is widely recognised as a growing scandal.

Influence peddling is not the whole story, though that explains why the oil industry bought \$20,000 worth of tickets to last week's dinner, or why nearly all American Ambassadors are such large party contributors. It is rather that politics in America is becoming the preserve of the super rich or those with ready access to vast sums of money.

"The rich don't buy race-horses or Mondrians so much any more — they invest in politicians," one union official noted after 60 millionaires

met recently in New York and agreed that presidential candidates should commit themselves to specific political objectives in return for campaign contributions. If that seems dangerous the situation is made worse because mostly large political contributors are able to give in total secrecy because of gaping loopholes in legislation requiring full disclosure of political gifts.

At the heart of the problem, of course, are the staggering costs of running for political office because of mounting outlays on television and radio advertising and the total lack of effective controls. In the nation's seven

largest States in 1970, for example, 11 of the 15 Senate candidates were millionaires and it is not surprising that all the non-millionaires were defeated.

If the Senate races are expensive, presidential contests are astronomically dear. The Republican campaign in 1968 spent more than \$3.5 million (£1.4 million) simply to raise more money and the total costs of the Nixon campaign were more than \$25 million (£10 million). About half of this was absorbed by television and radio advertising — the selling of the President cannot be done on the cheap. In contrast, the Democrats spent

only \$10 million (£4 million) of which \$6 million (£2.5 million) went on television and radio. There are those who still claim that with a better-financed campaign or stricter legislative controls, Mr. Humphrey would now be in the White House.

Unfortunately this fear of upsetting the existing balance of forces that stands in one of the two obstacles to tangible reform legislation, particularly as those who will vote are the very products of the system. After Mr. Nixon's veto of a measure aimed solely at television and radio expenditure, the Senate this summer passed a new Bill with relatively strict spending restric-

tions of 10 cents per voter for both television and poster advertising, and with a clause to allow television stations to give free time to major political candidates. But the Bill now faces a tough test in the House which appears intent on passing its own far less ambitious version of reform.

The Democrats, aware of the relative paucity of their 1968 campaign coffers, have the more compelling reasons for seeking equitable reform. And they have now suggested in the Senate that each major Party should be provided with \$20.4 million (£8.5 million) by the American taxpayer.

If the Democratic suggestion were adopted every taxpayer would have the option of setting aside \$1 of his taxes (\$2 for a husband and wife) for a special fund. It is estimated that the fund would be large enough to provide \$46 million (£18 million) for both main parties and for a "third party" campaign. Putting it in party terms the Democrats would be assured of a \$20 million campaign kitty. What, if anything, emerges this week in Congress is vital to the health of American politics. Already the exorbitant costs of campaigning have taken their first casualty in Senator Harris, whose new populist campaign founded on a debt of \$40,000 (£16,000) after less than seven weeks.

# Public disquiet over private purse strings

From Adam Raphael: Washington, November 17

## Zambia ready to protect reserves

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, November 17

President Kaunda is expected to announce drastic new economic measures soon because of the impact on Zambia of a decline in the world price of copper. This has been neglected in a sharp fall

in the country's foreign reserves. The Government newspaper, the "Zambia Daily Mail," today quoted the Finance Minister, Mr. Mwanakatwe as saying that plans to meet the situation had already been worked out and would shortly be implemented. It is thought that import curbs and tighter exchange controls may be introduced.

The reserves have fallen from a September 1970 figure of about \$240 million, to £130 million in September this year. An abnormally steep fall of nearly \$24 million occurred between August and September this year.

Zambia's export earnings depend on copper and the price of copper wire bars on the London Metal Exchange has fallen from more than \$500 a ton 18 months ago to \$220 a ton recently.

Mr. Mwanakatwe also attributed difficulties to the heavy payments being made for maize which is being imported to stave off food shortages, to Government payments for its 51 per cent holding in the copper industry, and to heavy transport costs on capital and consumer imports.

He repeated an earlier appeal to the World Bank to make funds available for the purchase of buffer stocks of copper to reduce the supply on world markets and to increase demand.

The country now faces the prospect of an awkward downturn in the economy at a particularly awkward juncture. This is because Zambia is due next year to launch its second development plan which has already been drastically pruned. At the same time large numbers of Zambians are coming on to the labour market from the expanded education system.

## Tito travels

President Tito is to visit Rumania on Tuesday to brief President Ceausescu on Mr. Brezhnev's recent visit to Yugoslavia and his country's future relations with the Soviet Union. The pair will also discuss the international situation with emphasis on the rift within the Communist block, sources said.



Fidel Castro wears a safety helmet on his visit to the Iquique city docks during his Chilean tour

## Mitterrand praises Allende regime

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, November 17

M. François Mitterrand, leader of the French Socialist Party, said today after returning from Chile that life there was "perfectly free." He had paid a week's visit with M. Gaston Defferre, president of the Socialist group in the National Assembly, and M. Claude Estier, secretary of the Socialist Party.

M. Mitterrand admitted it would be presumptuous to draw final conclusions on the Allende experiment after so short a stay. Nevertheless, his programme had been carried out, and the engagements under-

taken in the framework of the Constitution respected. The action of the six parties grouped to exercise power, and build up a Socialist regime, was carried out with democratic guarantees, a reassuring phenomenon for French Socialists. Nationalisation had two aims: to rid Chile of foreign attachments and to suppress monopolies.

No political detainee was in prison, the press could write what it wished, and opponents of the regime spoke with a vigour unknown in France.

## Iceland 'imposed' quota on blacks

From GEORGE C. WILSON: Washington, November 17

The black caucus of the House of Representatives released classified papers yesterday documenting the official discussions which shaped the policy of restricting the number of United States black servicemen sent to Iceland. The co-chairman of the caucus, Shirley Chisholm, said the secret material showed that "racism has become institutionalised at all levels of the military."

Representative Ronald V. Dellums, the other co-chairman, said that the caucus had heard that the Governments of West Germany, Greece, and Turkey had demanded the same kind of restrictive assignment procedure for black servicemen. He added that the caucus had not obtained the policy paper it is seeking to enable it to document the charge.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. Laird, asked about the alleged quota system for Iceland, said he had not had a chance to study the document and could not comment.

There are about 3,080 servicemen now stationed in Iceland, but the number of blacks is not immediately known. Leave in Iceland has long been restricted for both blacks and whites, in the hope of avoiding unpleasant incidents between servicemen and the Icelandic population.

In the Middle East, American commanders have, in the past, forbidden Jewish officers and men from going on leave in Arab countries for fear of provoking incidents. The political climate in the host country traditionally has influenced Pentagon personnel policies.

The caucus released a letter classified "secret," and two memos classified "confidential." These indicated that: Iceland, before 1961, objected to American black servicemen being based there but relented later to allow a token number into the country; the State and Defence Departments decided not to disclose the quota system for Iceland; the Icelandic Government said it would not contradict US Government assertions that "there are no racial or other restrictions covering the assignment of servicemen to Iceland."

Thaddeus Garrett, junior, assistant to Representative Chisholm, drafted the report after a six-week tour of US military bases abroad.

## Additional guards for Soviet UN mission

United Nations (NY), November 17

Additional US policemen are protecting the Soviet mission to the United Nations after an incident on October 20 in which four rifle shots were fired into the mission from the roof of a nearby college.

But Russian officials have barred police from the roof of the building, even to look for sites where they could set up other security points. Mr. George Bush, US permanent representative to the UN, told

the UN Secretary-General that 53 patrolmen and four sergeants were now sharing a 24-hour guard.

Two men equipped with walkie-talkie radios, high-powered rifles, and night-vision binoculars, also took up positions daily on various rooftops with a view of the area.

The day after the shooting, Isaac Jaroslowicz (18) was arrested and later charged with having a false military draft card and giving false identification when purchasing a rifle. He was released on bail. — Reuter.



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# Rippon 'sells' Market terms to the islands

By HELLA PICK

Mr Geoffrey Rippon will have to be at his most persuasive in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, selling the terms negotiated for their role in the enlarged Common Market. He is spending today and tomorrow in the islands.

The islanders are not over-enthusiastic at the prospect of having to follow Britain into the Community. But, at least, they can now be sure that the EEC has no intention of interfering with the lucky few who have made the Channel Islands a haven for retirement and a refuge for their savings.

Last week, the Community agreed that the islands' participation in its activities can be limited to bare essentials. The only rules that will apply to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are the EEC's common external tariff and free trade in agricultural products. It could be that the EEC will seek to apply other aspects of the com-

mon agricultural policy, but this has been left open for later negotiation. Meanwhile, the islands are being offered a safeguard clause to protect their interests.

The main point Mr Rippon will make is that the islands' fiscal positions have been safeguarded. The provisions in the Treaty of Rome for fiscal harmonisation, including the introduction of value added tax, will not apply. Drink will remain cheap, and taxes can stay low.

Mr Rippon will strongly urge the islands to accept these terms. They have, in any case, little alternative, short of secession. He goes to the Isle of Man first, and then flies to Guernsey and meets the Common Market committees of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.

He will address the states of these islands tomorrow morning, and will then go on to repeat the exercise in Jersey. At the end of the day he will have his rewards when he flies to Paris to attend Saturday's Ministerial Council meeting of the Western European Union.

Before leaving for his island visits, Mr Rippon addressed himself to Britain's farmers and at a lunch yesterday said that he believed "the majority of Britain's farmers will find Community prices to their liking."

He was careful not to indicate whether he believed Britain's consumers would also like Community farm prices. But he argued that it had been made clear from the start of the negotiations that "we should be accepting the essentials of the common agricultural policy."

The task of the negotiators had been to achieve a fair application of the principles of the policy, and Mr Rippon argued that this had been achieved.

## Strike in EEC may hold up treaty

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, November 17  
Civil servants of the Common Market went on strike today. They are demanding a salary increase of nearly 12 per cent, and direct negotiations with EEC Governments.

Unless they obtain speedy satisfaction, they threaten periodic strikes until the end of the year. These, they say, could delay the signature of the Treaty of Accession with Britain.

Although their salaries remain relatively high (with medium rank officials earning an average of £575 a month), they claim that, since 1962, earnings have dropped by 25 per cent compared with those of national civil servants. The Council of Ministers disputes their figures.

### Sympathy

The nine European Commissioners, generally, sympathise with the demands of thousands who work in the 12 floors under the Brussels headquarters. But there is the old problem: the Commission cannot decide. The employees' personnel committee described the Council of Ministers today as "an interlocutor of bad faith, which is banking on our inaction and our laziness."

The committee estimated that 90 per cent of the 8,500 civil servants obeyed the strike call today. A referendum will be held next Wednesday to decide future action. This will test the bureaucrats' militancy.

All the Six agreed to offer a 5.5 per cent increase, corresponding to the rise in the cost of living index. Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg have suggested an additional increase of 3.9 per cent.



After the summer and autumn drought in Switzerland the dried up bed of the river Thur near the town of Fryn

## Major farming changes forecast in bigger EEC

By JOHN FAIRHALL, Agricultural Correspondent

The effects on agricultural production and trade in the enlarged European Community are assessed in a forthcoming paper prepared for the Irish Agricultural Economics Society. The authors, Dr T. Josling of the London School of Economics, and Dr D. Lucey of University College, Cork, give their own assessments, but they are based on a larger study undertaken by Michigan State University with the backing of the US Department of Agriculture.

This study is due to be published in the next few days, but its findings have already had their effect on US trade policy and encouraged the hardening of US attitudes towards the EEC.

Dr Josling and Dr Lucey, members of the international team of economists which made the Michigan study, cover the period 1968-80. If their projections are accurate and the common agricultural policy is unchanged, major changes in the pattern of farm production in Britain, Ireland, and the rest of the Ten would be inevitable.

UK grain production would increase by nearly 60 per cent by 1980—from 13.3 million metric tons to 22.8 million, most of it barley. The price the British farmer received for his barley would rise by over 50 per cent, and the profitability in terms of gross margin would double. For the Ten as a whole, grain production would rise from 92 million to 120 million metric tons.

A switch in land use from

dairy production to the more profitable grain would lead to a decline in UK milk production, but in Ireland milk production would more than double.

Figueroa production would increase by nearly 60 per cent in Denmark; by 40 per cent in the UK, but in Ireland would drop to about one third of the present level. Poultry production would increase throughout the Ten.

UK beef and veal production would show a marginal increase but that in Ireland would double. UK mutton and lamb production would remain steady, while Irish production is projected to decline sharply from 1976 onwards.

The projections are of a virtual elimination of the present UK grain deficit; an almost doubling of Danish pigmeat exports, and "phenomenal" Irish increases in exports of beef and dairy products.

The general expansion of production within the Ten would hit the present imports into the British Isles and Europe of grain from Australia, Canada, the US, and Argentina; dairy produce from Australasia; beef from South America and Australia; and pigmeat from Eastern Europe. But the Ten's imports of mutton and lamb would increase substantially. The loss to overseas grain suppliers is put at \$36 millions.

The authors anticipate more vigorous attempts to persuade Europe to modify the CAP provisions—either as a bilateral deal with the US, or as part of a wider reappraisal of protectionist policies. Both approaches are under way.

## Student fight in US base

A WHITE American girl, aged 14, and a Negro youth needed hospital treatment after fights between blacks and whites among students at the school in the US military base at Torrejon, 16 miles from Madrid. Spanish police have arrested a Negro student.

The case comes under the jurisdiction of Spanish authorities because the students are not in the US forces, and the base is leased to the US. A statement from the base yesterday said the school had never closed, and that the situation was normal.

### Costly shave

THE DUKE of Pinhermos, one of the best-known bull breeders in Spain, has been fined \$200 for selling a bull with "shaved" horns. The shaving, said to reduce a bull's sense of direction, was discovered after the bull had been killed in the San Sebastian ring in August.

### Pope's praise

THE POPE reaffirmed his commitment to unity between the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches when he received members of the council of the Anglican Centre in Rome. He praised the Anglican-Roman Catholic Commission which, he said, was moving "into an important phase in the search for organic unity."

### Rice for refugees

THE BRITISH Government is to buy Thai rice worth \$5 millions to give to India for East Pakistani refugees. The decision was disclosed in a letter from Arthur Le Mare, British Ambassador in Bangkok, to the Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs.

### Berlin protest

THE UNITED STATES Commandant in Berlin, Major-General William Cobb, protested for the second time about East German guards firing at refugees. The guards fired yesterday morning on a man trying to reach the American sector. The general made a similar protest on Friday.

### Rabbi dies

RABBI Judah Leib Levin, often called the "Chief Rabbi" of the Soviet Union, has died, aged 76. He strongly supported Soviet foreign policy, and joined the official propaganda campaign against Zionist accusations of the ill-treatment of Jews.

### Seychelles talks

THE CHIEF MINISTER of the Seychelles, Mr James Mancham, had talks at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office with the Minister of State, Mr Godber. Economic development was the principal topic. Mr Mancham, who has made official visits to Canada and the United States, is also going to Paris.

## Fleming deal denied

Athens, November 17

The Greek Minister of Justice, Mr Angelos Tsoukalas, today denied reports that the Greek Government had made a bargain with Lady Fleming not to expel her from Greece if she agreed to stand trial by court-martial.

Lady Fleming, widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, was sent to prison in September for plotting to free a prisoner sentenced to death for attempting to assassinate the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papadopoulos. Her 18-month sentence was later suspended on health grounds.

On Sunday, Lady Fleming was put on a plane for London after an expulsion order had been issued by the Interior Minister. Mr Tsoukalas said today that Lady Fleming had claimed in London that the Greek Government had violated an agreement under which she had agreed to be tried on condition that she would not be deprived of her Greek nationality or expelled.

"This is pure fabrication, because it is inconceivable for the competent authorities to bargain on such matters with Lady Fleming who was arrested red-handed," Mr Tsoukalas said. He added that the Government had acted within the law in depriving Lady Fleming of her Greek citizenship and deporting her.

## Bishop's killer to hang

President Tolbert of Liberia yesterday authorised the hanging of a Nigerian professor who shot and killed the episcopal Bishop of Liberia two years ago.

The death warrant for Dr Justin Obi (65), who came to Liberia in 1969 to teach biology at an episcopal college, is the first signed in Monrovia for 27 years. Sentence is due to be carried out tomorrow.

## Cutting down on pay-day sprees

In an effort to reduce their tendency to drunkenness, Soviet workers may have their wages paid through savings banks instead of in cash. The plan follows a successful experiment in a car factory. Pay day in Russia is generally a time for hard drinking.

## Spaniards freed of payment of fines

From our Correspondent

Madrid, November 17  
Five men were freed from Barcelona prison today, paying fines totalling \$1,000. The men were: Jose Andreu Abello, 30, Jose Sole Barba, 30, Jose Sole Barba, 30, Jose Sole Barba, 30, and Jose Sole Barba, 30.

The fines were imposed without trial on Sunday order of the Minister of Interior. The five accused "serious activities against public order of the city." They have appealed, but pay the fines before they are released.

The five were alleged to have attended a meeting of opponents of the Franco regime 10 days ago. Three hundred delegates, representing monarchists, Marxists, Christian Socialists, and T. Monarchists met in a Barcelona church to discuss a demonstration.

Señor Andreu Abello, Minister in the short-lived, nomadic Catalan Government during the Republic, Señor Barba was a defendant in the Franco court-martial of Basques 11 months ago.

## Chinese upheaval doubted

Rome, November 17  
The former Italian Socialist leader, Sig. Nenni, said here today that two weeks to China and said he did not think there had been any major developments there since September.

He said he had seen no reports of some big political upheaval in China, but that he was not sure of the veracity of the Chinese admission to the UN. He said he was not sure of the veracity of the Chinese admission to the UN.

The 80-year-old Socialist, as a former Foreign Minister, was responsible for launching Italy's policy of rapprochement with China which ended the establishment of diplomatic relations a year ago, was China as the guest of the Prime Minister, Chou En-lai.

He told reporters he spent more than four hours in conversation with Mr Chou in Paris, discussing principally its relations with China and the role China hoped to assume in the United Nations.

Answering questions, Sig. Nenni said he did not meet Tse-tung because the time spent in Peking was too short. He said he was not sure of the veracity of the Chinese admission to the UN.

"But then I did not meet Tse-tung," he said, "previous to either," Sig. Nenni added.

## Pressing need for security

Paris, November 17  
Mr Corneliu Manescu, 17 Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is paying an official visit to France, told journalists at Nice today that he needed ensure security between the countries of Europe was "more and more pressing."

He said he did not agree with the imposition of conditions such as disarmament before a conference was held to discuss security, but added that a could not imagine security without a wish by everyone disarm.

Rumanian sources in Paris where the first two days of Manescu's visit have been devoted to political talks, he made it clear that Mr Manescu had not been concerned at all by France wished to impose preliminary conditions, such as the ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties and the signing of the Berlin agreement, before the opening of European security conference.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to The Guardian at 21, John Street, London WC1N 2AB (tel. 41-4577). Births, marriages and deaths are not accepted for publication unless they are accompanied by the full name and address of the sender. They must reach us by 5.30 p.m. the day before insertion.

### BIRTH

CLELAND—On November 16, 1971, to Mr and Mrs J. Cleland, a son (Alexander).

### DEATHS

ALSTON—On November 16, 1971, at 82, Bank Hall Lane, Bank, London, Mr and Mrs J. Alston, a son (John).

CANTON—On November 17, 1971, at 10, St. Paul's Road, London, Mr and Mrs J. Canton, a son (John).

CLAYTON—On November 17, 1971, at 10, St. Paul's Road, London, Mr and Mrs J. Clayton, a son (John).

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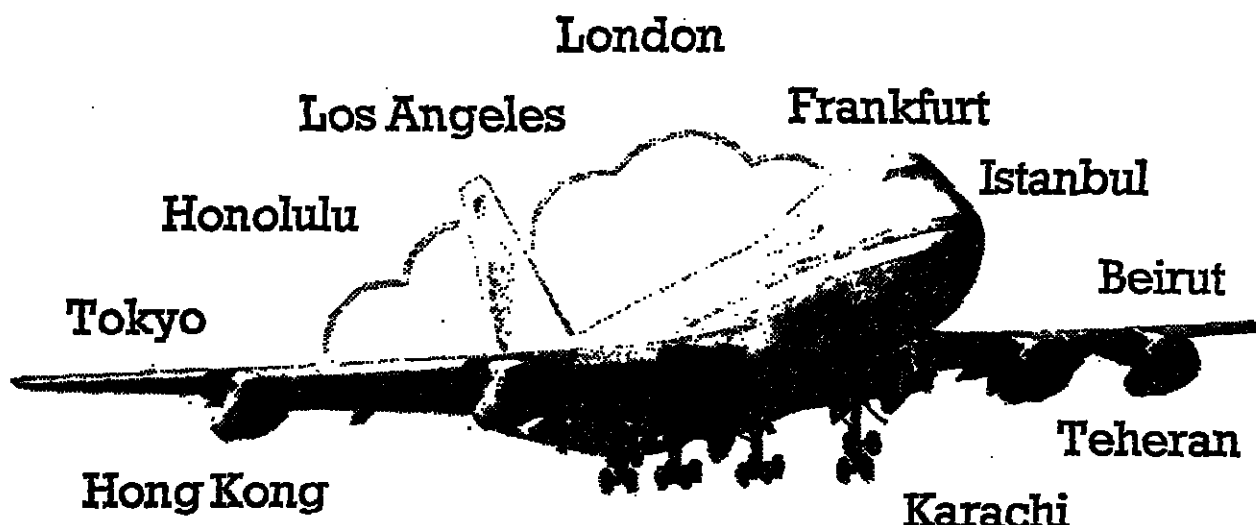
CLAYTON—On November 17, 1971, at 10, St. Paul's Road, London, Mr and Mrs J. Clayton, a son (John).

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## HOME NEWS

### Use of student funds disputed

Proposals to make donations of the funds of Sussex University's Students' Union in support of Bangladesh and to fight the abolition of free milk for children over seven, were considered in the High Court yesterday.

Anthony Brian Balory, a student and former chairman of the university's Conservative Association, asked for an order against the union's officers banning such use of the union's funds.

Mr John Waite, for Mr Balory, said that students at the university automatically became members of the union, under the 1962 Education Act which required each student to pay a subscription fee to the union. The fee at Sussex was £14 a year, which meant that the union's income for the present academic year was more than £10,000.

The officers who administered the funds did not include a teaching member of the university because she resigned during the last academic year at the request of her colleagues in the student council.

### Beyond union

Mr Balory contended that the proposed payments were beyond the powers of the union's constitution. He said Mr David Feinick, the union's president; Mr Christopher Bosley, the treasurer; Mr Robert Gordon, the chairman of the union's council; and Mr Raymond Howard, a university finance officer.

Mr Waite said the budget which included the proposals was preceded by a circular which announced an intention to amend the constitution by altering the union's objects clause to remove its specific objects and substitute a general one.

The annual general meeting took place on October 21. It was common ground that the meeting was adjourned, but the defendants said that the change in the constitution had been effected.

He submitted that even if the new constitution of the union was valid, its aims—"to promote any matter whatsoever of interest to its members"—were so wide as to be meaningless.

The hearing continues today.

### Wines of the world

Hungarian Gabor Dry Riesling, Rose Magyar and Magyar Riesling are shipped by Edward Robinson and not F. & E. May as stated in the Guardian special report, "Wines of the World," published on November 16. Castle Poma and Ederra Rioja are shipped by Clode and Baker and not Rawlings & Sons (London).

### Airports' offer of 7pc could be the 'norm'

By KEITH HARPER

A pay offer yesterday of £1.75 a week for low paid workers employed by the British Airports' Authority could set the pattern for settlement in the public sector this winter.

The overall offer to 4,000 employees of the authority represents an increase of 7 per cent on basic rates, though the lower paid workers will stand to gain 8½ per cent. Workers on the lower grades will have their basic pay raised from £19.83 to £21.58 a week. Those on the top grade will be raised from £29.85 to £31.94.

The unions have not accepted the offer but are placing it before their members. Mr John Cousins, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said last night that he would be recommending acceptance.

The negotiation is likely to affect wage talks for atomic energy, local government, electricity supply, and gas industries. The 900,000 local authority manual workers have

been offered increases of £1.20 a week. If they were offered another 50p for those on the lower grades they might be prepared to accept.

Figures issued by the Department of Employment today show that average earnings to the end of September were 10.8 per cent up on the previous 12 months.

Very little can be attached to this figure. A slight downward trend is evident from comparable figures for the past six months. If anything, today's statistics show that settlements have been much higher than the Government "norm" of 7 to 8 per cent.

### CBI advice on Moslem festival

By our own Reporter

Employers all over Britain have been advised by the Confederation of British Industry to prepare for the possibility that Moslem workers may not turn up tomorrow. The feast

of Id-ul-Fitr, marking the end of the penitential month of Ramadhan, depends for the precise timing of its observance on sightings of the moon.

If the moon has been reported seen in three Moslem countries then the feast falls tomorrow, if not it will be held on Saturday.

### Court tells writer to stop libel

A claim by Mr Robert Bryans, a travel writer, that he was justified in libelling his publishers because he believed they were cheating him, was wrong because his allegations were unfounded or baseless, Mr Justice Swanwick said in the High Court yesterday.

The judge granted the publishers, Faber and Faber Ltd, and its directors, permanent injunctions against Mr Bryans to stop him publishing further libels.

The libels were contained in two documents. One, entitled "Warning to Aspiring Writers," was circulated to the junior common rooms of three Oxford colleges. The other referred to a letter sent by Mr Bryans to the firm's warehouse at Harlow, Essex. It suggested that he and the firm had a business association, and went on to solicit investment in a non-existent firm.

Difficulties have arisen in some factories over absenteeism for unannounced religious reasons. Last year West Riding firms were asked to give their Moslem workers a half-day to avert a repetition of previous dismissals. Redland Bricks Ltd, of Peterborough, has provided a bus to take workers for prayers at the local mosque—as an alternative to an unofficial strike.

There are some 200,000 Moslem immigrants in Britain, mostly from India and Pakistan.



THE FIRST production model of the Hillman Minx (above) of 1932 sold for £42 at an auction at Hemsworth, Yorkshire yesterday. When new it cost £155. It still bears the manufacturers' plate showing Car No. M1, chassis No. M1, engine No. 1.

By our own Reporter

car quietness" and "the car with the cushioned power." It became the forerunner of a Minx series that was to last for 38 years until Chrysler dropped the name for its Hillman Hunter.

Chrysler UK said that the car, KV760, may be the first production model, but there

were prototypes before that. "Old Billy Rootes, later Lord Rootes, drove one for thousands of miles in Europe and North Africa," said a spokesman.

Chrysler was not interested in buying KV760. It sold the collection of early cars inherited from Rootes because it felt they would be put to better use in private hands.

### Value of 'stand-in' mother

THE LESSONS from the remarkable documentary film "John" are considered so important that it is now being shown to prison and geriatric welfare workers as an example of how an institution can destroy a personality.

But John was a baby aged 17 months in a well-meaning residential nursery while his mother had another baby; and hospitals and child welfare departments are accused of not learning the lessons distressingly shown.

John was shot over nine days by James and Joyce Robertson, child guidance researchers. They showed the personality of the little boy being virtually destroyed

because the kind young nurses worked in shifts and had no individual responsibility for particular children.

John was unable to find any mother substitute apart from a large teddy bear and the time his real mother came for him he was withdrawn and his personality damaged.

Mr Robertson said yesterday: "Children's hospitals and nurseries know all about the problem but they seem fatalistic about it. The system of fragmentation persists on a wide scale."

At the Tavistock Institute for Human Relations in London yesterday the Robertsons gave the first showing of a

documentary film about a foster child of two years, Thomas. It is the second of this nature.

The film, shot by Mr Robertson with a hand-held camera, shows that separation is more difficult when the child has some understanding of what is happening. He needs his foster mother's care but accepting it puts him into conflict because it makes him feel disloyal to his absent mother.

But in his 10 days with the Robertsons, Thomas plainly supports the couple's belief that separated children need a definite mother substitute.

Malcolm Stuart

## Ministry talks on toolroom dispute

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

Officials from the Department of Employment will today meet union officials and employers for talks about the dispute over the Coventry Toolroom Agreement, which is threatening widespread disruption across the Midlands car and engineering industries next week.

But it seemed unlikely last night that the talks would lead to a last-minute settlement of the impending strike by 8,000 toolroom workers, due to start tomorrow.

The Department was at pains yesterday to emphasise that neither Mr Carr, the Secretary for Employment, nor his officials, were seeking to intervene in the dispute at this stage. The Department had simply asked the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers — to which the toolroom workers belong — and then the employers' association, to express their views separately so that Mr Carr could keep himself informed.

Mr Carr faced some hostile questions about the dispute when he told the Commons yesterday about his Department's decision to talk to both sides. He told the House he was

"seriously concerned" about the possible effects, and Mr Maurice Edelman (Lab, Coventry North) said there was a general desire in the area to see a just settlement because of the "potentially disastrous situation" involving the jobs of about a hundred thousand workers.

Mr Eric Heffer (Lab, Walton) said the toolroom men had been "shabbily treated," and suggested that the employers had been put under pressure by the Government to cancel the wages agreement. Mr Carr denied this, but then faced criticism from Mr Stanley Orme (Lab, Salford West) for failing to condemn the employers for arbitrarily cancelling an agreement.

### Questions

Mr Carr replied by accusing Mr Orme of being more concerned with "stirring up trouble than with solving it." He declined to be drawn into discussion about the merits of the dispute.

The Department will intervene in the dispute only if, as a result of today's talks, it feels it can serve a useful purpose by bringing the two sides together under the chairmanship of its own officials. The decision to call in both sides for explanatory talks, however, indicates the importance the Government attaches to the impending stoppage in Coventry factories, which is likely to have repercussions on industry not only in the Midlands, but also on Merseyside and in Scotland.

It follows the announcement, by the national executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers on Tuesday, that an official stoppage of toolroom workers in Coventry was being called.

Shop stewards representing the city's toolroom workers are to meet this evening to complete their arrangements for the strike, which is expected to begin at the end of normal working shifts tomorrow. Firms in the area have predicted highly-damaging effects, and it has been estimated that about 100,000 other workers might eventually have to be laid off.

### A problem

The AUEW was presented yesterday with an unexpected problem over the dispute. The Department of Employment in Coventry announced that unemployment benefit, which would normally be paid to workers made idle because of a dispute, would be withheld. A Department spokesman explained that under the National Insurance Acts, a worker had to satisfy three requirements before he qualified for benefits.

These were that he was not taking part in the dispute, did not stand to benefit from it, nor was he financing it. These regulations presumably put in question the right of other AUEW members in Coventry to draw unemployment benefit even though they may be unconnected with the toolroom workers' dispute.



Dame Gladys Cooper

## Gladys Cooper dies at 82

Dame Gladys Cooper, the actress who transcended her early reputation as an Edwardian beauty and became one of the most durable of light comedy actresses, died during Tuesday night. She was 82 and had been ill for more than two months with pneumonia.

Like her contemporary Dame Sybil Thorndike, Gladys Cooper scornfully refused to let old age wither her infinite appetite for hard work, or diminish a commanding presence on stage. Earlier this year she had appeared with great effect in London in a revival of the "Chalk Garden." It brought to a bright conclusion her successive portraits of outrageous old women who used age as a weapon and an excuse for resilient individuality.

Her career was unusual in the way it progressed from its beginnings as a Gaiety Girl in George Edward's chorus at the

Gaiety and Daly's, Somerset Maugham, in many of whose plays she later appeared, met her in 1910 and said: "She was the loveliest thing I've seen in my life."

But she graduated from being an idolised face on a postcard to the actress who in 1914 entertained the troops on the Western Front in Seymour Hicks' concert party. Through her early appearances in the

three decades of the century, when the London stage was crisscrossed with much musical frivolity and the most evanescent light comedies, nevertheless enhanced her reputation. Treading fearlessly in the steps of Mrs Patrick Campbell she was admired as Paula in "The Second Mrs Tanqueray," and as Peter Pan.

She became a successful businesswoman as the manager of the London Playhouse, choosing plays with a capacity for understanding the tastes of the audience. Her first production as an actress-manager was Maugham's "The Letter." She had only £400 to back her. Her profit was £4,000.

A career as a film actress in Hollywood, which began at the end of the 1930s, lasted nearly 30 years and she brought to the screen the same qualities of alert professionalism seen

earlier on stage. She appeared as Lady Macbeth and other Shakespearean heroines, but she was at her best where she could exploit her own endearing stage persona, rather than in the major classical roles.

When she returned to London after the war she resumed a career on stage and showed a remarkable maturity of talent. Dame Gladys also kept her beauty in a way which made the passage of time irrelevant, and brought to a taxing serious rôle in "The Question of Fact" a new power. In old age she continued to act on stage and retained a hold on the affections of English audiences.

Her private life, which included three marriages, children, grand children, and a predilection for driving fast cars, was a source of all-important pleasure. "I loved my work, but I loved my children more," she said recently.

### OBITUARY

1911 revival as Cecily in "The Importance of Being Earnest" and as Violet Robinson in Shaw's "Man and Superman"—plus the influence of Charles Hawtrey, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Seymour Hicks—she had the chance to escape the restrictions of being beautiful alone.

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# Offer of talks on poverty in Ulster

### By our own Reporter

The Stormont Minister of Community Relations, Mr Basil McIlvor, has offered to meet a deputation from the Child Poverty Action Group to discuss any hardship being caused to children, women, and old people in Northern Ireland.

Emergency procedures, such as evacuation of trouble spots, and special facilities to relieve tension and hardship were suggested by the group's chairman, Professor Peter Townsend, to both Stormont and the IRA Provisionals.

But Mr McIvor's reply to Professor Townsend made it clear that Stormont was "not prepared to enter into discussions with or sponsor directly or indirectly talks with the IRA terrorists for their aim is quite simply to destroy the existence of the State."

Mr McIlvor said that some of the group's situations were more relevant to a pitched battle type of situation which had existed for a few days last August but did not now. Nevertheless the group's points might be useful for contingency planning.

request of headmasters and the Ministry of Education.

Captain William Long, Northern Ireland Minister for Education, expects to decide within the next few days if present arrangements are adequate, or if a special study is needed. He said yesterday that one answer might be the appointment of fulltime welfare officers to each school to oversee the expansion of youth leadership, "which will bring children in this divided community together."

Captain Long added: "We realise that irreparable damage may possibly be done to some children. While this has not so far shown itself in

examination results, we are conscious that children grow up in an atmosphere of violence may acquire some of these violent attitudes. Subconsciously, they are bound to retain some of the impressions from the tragedy they have experienced in this country today. It is the duty of teachers to assuage this psychological trait."

Some senior educationists emphasise that any working party will not be able to solve the problem of education at the expense of devising a long-term programme for the recovery of the province's youth.

As already foreshadowed, Captain Long simultaneously

announced a "modest but significant" doubling of nursery education, from 23 to about 50 schools, within the next five years at the latest. Concentrated in Londonderry, Belfast, Armagh, and Newry, or other areas where there has been a disturbed environment for children, this expansion will raise Ulster nursery spending to about £1 million a year. Captain Long said he was willing to use mobile or temporary classrooms, and to approve permanent buildings "just as we reach the planning and tendering stage." The project could be finished within three years.

"I know the Cabinet provide money for any can devise, which will come the tragedy and done by the presentation," he added.

Asked whether he ex- the new nursery school religiously desegregate said: "I think so, by very nature."

One puzzle for them assess the effects of the on children is that this examination results in most troubled areas slightly better than average. The publication of a s of reading performance year is expected to be conclusive, because it cover primary as well secondary schoolchildren.

### By our Correspondent

of 74 Opposition deputies — Fine Gael, Labour, and Independent. The Government will have to rely on the support of Independents and on the two deputies it has expelled.

After his expulsion Mr Blaney said he would continue to support the Government on all but two issues — one involving any future motion concerning the Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Gibbons, and the other on the Government's Northern policy, which he said did not exist.

It was on the Opposition motion of no confidence in Mr

including two Parliament Secretaries; and two absent but were excused. Mr. Blaney said he still considered himself a member of the Fianna Fail and stressed he had been with the party 23 years and did not have regrets. He said he was bitter at the result of the

but said sadly: "After 23  
I am told I am no  
wanted." He had expected  
support than he had re  
and was pleased the m  
did not result in any mu  
ng.

**By our Correspondent**

Mr Freeman said there was a "little impatience of the communicators and critics" but that they were forever letting LWTW "be" and "should be doing without." He seemed, looking very calm, to be saying what was being done. "I am impatient because, in the programmes we want to do the things we find ourselves unable to do them. With a second channel, we should have a chance."

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of sender can be telephoned or sent to The Guardian at 21 John Street, London WC1N 2BS (tel. 01-837 7011), or 164, Deansgate, Manchester M60 3QJ (Tel. 061-832 9191). Your copy (minimum two lines) should reach us 5.30 p.m., two days before insertion date. Box number charge & £0.80 per line

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FROM YOUR MONEY

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## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a heavily damaged, open book or manuscript. The pages are dark and stained, with significant white, fibrous material (possibly mold or decay) visible along the edges and in the center. The binding is visible on the right side, showing multiple horizontal straps or cords. The overall appearance is one of extreme age and deterioration.

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ANCH-OR LIFE SAVINGS COME FROM YOUR MONEY

مکرمات اللہ علیہ



# Judge clears two policemen of killing vagrant

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

A former police inspector, Geoffrey Ellerker, and Sergeant Kenneth Kitching, were cleared at Leeds Assizes yesterday of the manslaughter of a Nigerian vagrant, Mr David Oluwale.

Mr Justice Hinchcliffe said he would direct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. He would give similar directions on charges against both men of causing grievous bodily harm and committing perjury. A further submission by Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for Kitching, that there was no case to answer on an assault charge was rejected.

## Sick hit by race Bill

By our own Reporter

Psychiatrists fear that a clause in the Immigration Bill allowing deportation of an immigrant suffering from mental illness will deter immigrants from seeking voluntary treatment.

Yesterday 176 members of the staff of the Maudsley Hospital, London, including most of the consultants, signed a petition to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for the Social Services, asking him not to implement the clause when the Bill becomes law.

Clause 30 also provides for the deportation of the family of the mental patient as well. Dr Michael Radford, a registrar at the Maudsley, who organised the petition, said yesterday: "The Bill makes absolutely no mention of whether this clause applies to people receiving voluntary or compulsory treatment. If this remains unclear it is obvious that an immigrant who perhaps suffers from a breakdown will obviously be most reluctant to seek help."

"It is remarkable that in 1971 we should be equating mental illness with criminal behaviour which is the only other clause permitting deportation of a person suspected to settle here. It is going back 100 years."

With black people already beginning to feel persecuted they might well conclude that notification of mental illness could mean their whole family being thrown out.

Dr Radford went on: "None of the medical bodies that are supposed to represent us has done anything about this so we have decided to send up this petition ourselves. This hospital was founded to provide early and voluntary treatment of psychiatric disorders so we should be the people to protest about this clause."

## Graves of 1545 ship AD 300 total 310

Digging by archaeologists this season has brought the number of burials found in a 1,600-year-old Roman Christian cemetery in Dorset up to a total figure so far excavated of 310.

The graveyard is at Poundbury Camp, near Dorchester, and the "dig" has been directed by a young London archaeologist, Mr Christopher Green.

Blue glass bead necklaces and bone bracelets were found in one of the coffins. "The cemetery is one of the largest yet dug in Britain," Mr Green says, "and unique in having masonry mausolea enclosing the richer burials."

A large semi-octagonal building which has puzzled archaeologists was found on the cemetery site. It was erected around a group of fourth-century burials.

"The building was presumably intended as a memorial to those interred there," Mr Green says.

Mr John Cobb, QC, prosecuting, had alleged that Ellerker (38) and Kitching (49) hounded and harassed Mr Oluwale to his death by drowning in April, 1969.

In his judgment on the manslaughter charge, the judge said he had given the most anxious consideration to the evidence, particularly that of Mr David Condon and Mr George Merriam. "I am driven to the conclusion that there is no evidence that Oluwale was at the scene of the crime. There is no positive evidence that the accused men were ever at the scene of the crime."

A 'clear view' "It seems to me that a clear view of the evidence is that two unidentified men were talking to an unidentified male person. The evidence that the two men were police officers in my judgment is not satisfactory."

"Mr Condon and Mr Merriam are men certainly of integrity and I am satisfied that they genuinely believe what they now say is the truth. But each has made previous statements differing in their content."

"There is no evidence at all of how he came to be in the river, or if he went in the river at Warehouse Hill, or that he met his death on April 18. Nor is there any evidence that anyone was guilty of an unlawful act."

"It is my duty as a judge to ensure that no one shall run the risk of being convicted on suspicion, rumour, and gossip."

Of the grievous bodily harm charge, the judge said: "In view of the medical evidence and indeed other evidence I accept the submission that the prosecution has failed to prove that Oluwale sustained any grievous bodily harm."

Of the perjury charge, he stated that the prosecution had failed to prove that the police officers made a statement other than that which was material in the trial of Mr Oluwale for assault.

Ellerker, of Church Lane, Horsforth, now faces six charges of assault and Kitching, of Blakeney Grove, Leeds, faces five charges of assault. Both men have denied all charges.

Earlier, in his submission on the manslaughter charge, Mr Gray said: "Nobody knows the circumstances of Oluwale going into the river, assuming he went in at Warehouse Hill. It could have been manslaughter, it could have been a series of accidents, it could have been gross negligence by officers not fishing him out, it could have been suicide, and it could have been a man swimming away and sinking."

Mr Basil Wigoder, QC, for Ellerker, also submitted there was not sufficient evidence for jury. There was no evidence that the man seen being chased by two police officers early on April 18 was Mr Oluwale.

Mr Cobb said it would not be right to stop the manslaughter case at this stage. Two witnesses talked of a chase by two police officers, one in a flat cap and one in a helmet. Kitching generally wore a helmet. "All the police in Leeds City Police area who worked on night duty in uniform are accounted for except Ellerker and Kitching."

If the grievous bodily harm charge, Mr Wigoder submitted that the "high water" mark of the evidence was that of Police-woman Ratcliffe, who described a kick in the private parts of considerable force. Against that one has got the evidence of Dr Green, who saw Oluwale next day and there was not a scratch on him."

In evidence Ellerker told the jury that on various occasions he had assaulted Mr Oluwale while arresting him. He never assaulted him unlawfully and had never deliberately ill-treated him. He had never used more violence than was necessary to arrest him. Nor had he seen Kitching urinating upon Mr Oluwale in a shop doorway. On no occasion had he made a deliberate flying tackle on Mr Oluwale. He never went to Bramhope village with Mr Oluwale.

The last time he saw Mr Oluwale alive was in February, 1969, when with Police Constable Keith Seager he had moved him on from a shop doorway. Constable Seager kicked his backside. "Oluwale ran out of the arcade screaming at the top of his voice. I took Seager back to the station and took him into my office and gave him a dressing down."

Ellerker said he had become unpopular with his shift. "When I came to Millgarth police station the police constables on group 3 were not a particularly good shift. It necessitated me having to crack the whip a little to get them moving. It may be that because of that I was unpopular with the shift."

The trial continues today.



## Nothing for boy with 9p

Picture: Peter Johns

Reporter: Peter Harvey

MARK McDONALD, aged 81 years, had ninepence. The toy steam engine he was admiring appeared somewhat out of his reach.

He had gone to Christie's salerooms in St James's, London, yesterday hoping it would not be all a waste of time.

Mark, whose home is in South Kensington, has a father who shares his interest in trains. "Dad is here sometimes... he wants to build one of these models."

All but lost in the forest of legs surrounding the auctioneer's podium, Mark had pushed his way to the gleaming lines of Great Western's tank locomotive No. 1500, and stared at row upon row of hand-made tenders, dining cars, and freight wagons.

Two elderly Frenchmen were racing each other towards the ownership of a Hornby breakdown van and a Bing loco. The lot sold for £300.

Mark's eye fell on a model of British Rail's Scot Class 4-4-0 locomotive, the famous Royal Engineer, 14 inches high, and 7 inches long. Its safety valves, water gauges, and whistles gleamed and winked in the spotlights. It went for 1,200 guineas.

Mark moved on to a 3½in. gauge 0-4-4 Garratt locomotive No. 7 (shown in the picture above). It was made by A. W. G. Tucker, of Bramhall, Cheshire. But again ninepence was not nearly enough. It went for 1,500 guineas.

## Rubens sketch for sale

By our own Reporter

A number of important oils and drawings by old masters—including a "lost" sketch by Rubens—will be auctioned in London within the next few weeks. The sales—at Christie's and Sotheby's—encompass a range of styles and periods: from a 1746-47 painting of the Ponte Delle Navi at Verona by Bernardo Bellotto to two drawings by Rembrandt completed between 1633 and 1642.

The Rubens sketch, in oil, was the artist's final working design for a large picture of Scipio Africanus which was once in the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden and the Duc d'Orleans. The Duc's collection was sold—mainly to English buyers—after the French Revolution and the painting was destroyed in a fire in a London warehouse in 1836. The sketch is believed to have been in the possession of a French family since the seventeenth century, but its existence was unknown to the art world until it was sent for sale recently.

With Canaletto

It will be auctioned at Sotheby's on December 8, with four paintings by Canaletto. Two of these—views of Venice—were part of a set acquired by the Duke of Newcastle. Another Canaletto is a view of the Waterloo Bridge from the Middlesex bank of the Thames. A long, narrow work, the painting was completed around 1760.

A Titian, probably painted in 1548, will also be auctioned. It depicts a general in the service of the Emperor Charles V. The sale also includes works by Brueghel the Younger, Nicolas de Largillierre, Jan Van Goyen, and Jacob Jordaens.

The Rembrandt drawings will be auctioned at Sotheby's on November 25. The first, probably completed between 1633 and 1635, is of an old beggar and was once owned by Lord Warwick. The second drawing shows Satan Tempting Christ and was executed between 1640 and 1642.

## Funeral tax 'unfair to poor'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, is being asked not to make funerals subject to Value Added Tax, because of the burden on bereaved relatives.

The request is being made by the Funeral Furnishing Manufacturers' Association, and by the Co-operative Funeral Service Managers' Association, members of which direct about a quarter of the nation's funerals.

Mr Eric Etherington, group general manager of the CWS funeral services department in Manchester, says in a letter to the Chancellor that many old people are already barely able to meet funeral expenses because their insurance cover relates to costs as they were many years ago.

Mr Etherington said even if VAT was fixed at 24 per cent, the minimum increase on the price of a normal funeral would be about £5. "As far as we see it, the tax could go on at each stage—the timber stage, coffin production stage, lining and trimming, and on the sale to the customer. The Chancellor will therefore have four bites at the same cherry."

## One of our nicer hang-ups.

People get hung up on many things.

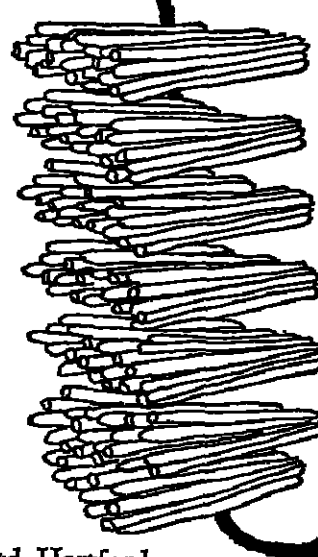
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## Bomb case court told of life in commune

A description of life in a London commune was given in a letter read to the jury yesterday at the Central Criminal Court. It was alleged to be from Jack Prescott.

Prescott (26), of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton, and Ian Purdie (24), of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, have been charged with conspiring to cause explosions, one at the home of Mr Carr, Employment Secretary, last January.

The letter was addressed to a woman witness, Miss Margaret Methven of Edinburgh, said Mr John Mathew, prosecuting. It was sent from an address in Grosvenor Avenue, Islington, in November last year and said Prescott had sent some blue books. "This meant he had sent some drugs."

The letter described life at the commune: "We had a trip and had fantastic dreams and ended with a freak-out... It was really good. We got a lot of drugs and brought them back and we all had them, all 15 of us... It is a huge house and it is a sort of commune. The women are the Women's Lib."

"I went to Edinburgh with the idea of getting something specific, and I got it. That surprised me!"

Mr Mathew has alleged that sticks of gelignite used in some of the 25 incidents involving explosions with home-made bombs were stolen from a quarry near Edinburgh.

Miss Methven, whose full address was not given, said Prescott, whom she had known for some years, called at her house with Purdie in November last year.

She and a friend, Kathleen Steer, later hitch-hiked to London to stay at the commune. "Apart from the fact that I did not like the people Jack Prescott was associated with I had gained a distinct impression that Jack Prescott, Purdie and all the others we had met were planning something which was to take place on that night."

It had to do with revolutionary activities and was something more serious than a demonstration.

There had been talk about "bombing and things," but she did not know what sort of bombing and no place was mentioned. Miss Methven told Mr Colin Duncan, QC, defending Prescott, that Prescott, of whom she became "rather fond," never mentioned bombing or explosions.

Purdie's elder brother, Robert, a shipping clerk, said he cashed a £25 cheque for Ian on January 11—the day of the explosions at Mr Carr's home. The hearing was adjourned until today.

## Ladybirds who show the dark side of life

By ANN CLWYD

University College, Cardiff is studying the effect of pollution on ladybirds. Surprisingly, 42 different sorts of ladybird in Britain, but Dr Robert Creed, of the zoology department at the college, has been given a Nuffield Foundation grant of 14,500 to look in at the red ladybird with two black spots and the black ladybird with two red spots.

In heavily polluted areas the black ladybird predominates, while in smoke-free areas there are more red ladybirds. Already in cities like Manchester and Glasgow some 96 per cent of the ladybird population is black. But in London, which has quite a lot of sulphur dioxide but not much smoke, there are more reds.

Dr Creed plans a survey of Britain and parts of Europe in the next three years to see how reliable the ladybird is as an indicator of pollution levels. Two species of moths will also be studied by Dr David Lees of the same department—the Pale Brindled Beauty, and the Peppered moth—both of which change to black in heavily-polluted areas.

It might be thought a black coat was essential to survival in smoke-blackened cities. Dr Creed disagrees. Ladybirds are poisonous to most animals and therefore camouflage is unnecessary. He believes that although black and red varieties belong to the same species, black ones are probably more resistant to pollution. The red ladybird is returning to Birmingham, and the black declining, now parts of the city have been designated smokeless zones.

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G4







# Calumnies against police and troops disposed of, says Home Secretary

## PARLIAMENT



Miss Devlin



Mr Chichester-Clark



Mr Buck

Mr Robert Chichester-Clark (U.D., Londonderry) opening the emergency debate on the Compton Report, said that a thick cloud of fallacy had mustered from a handful of incidents. He praised the "painstaking, careful and thorough nature of the inquiry carried out by Sir Edmund Compton and his colleagues, the police and police in Northern Ireland."

Mr Chichester-Clark, who had applied for the emergency debate to refute the allegations against soldiers and police, said the troops' operation on the morning of August 9 had had to be conducted with speed so that suspects could not inform others and before crowds could gather to hinder the task.

But he wrongly many of the soldiers involved in the operation must have believed that, among the suspects they were picking up, were some, at least, who were responsible for the murder of their comrades. The record of events reflected great credit on our security forces.

He said the House ought to have before it three documents: the Compton Report, which had a report of allegations made in the media; a report of "torture and barbarism" by the IRA against troops; and a report of the IRA against troops.

Part of the report referred to the Association for Legal Justice, which was apparently responsible for obtaining written allegations purported to have been signed by the commandants. He asked Mr Maudling to tell us something about the officers of this particular association, about its activities, and about its aims. "The information could be very revealing."

Mr Chichester-Clark said that at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, BBC news had reported the Dublin Government as saying that the report was unsatisfactory and that the material presumably was likely to be forwarded to the European Court of Human Rights. But the Compton Report had been published in the Commons since 4 p.m. on that day.

"I find it very difficult to see how members of the Dublin Government could have had the report in their hands ready and made a judgment on such a senior level," he said. "That does seem to be instant treatment of information."

He suggested that the media might consider, when dealing with such sensitive matters, to look at the situation and see whether they could lay down some procedure in these circumstances.

He referred to a leaflet published by the Anti-Internment League on October 31, saying

that all detainees had been beaten up and generally mistreated. There had also been "disturbing allegations about interference with genitals, and detainees being made to walk over glass."

"I would ask MPs that the message goes out from this House, both to the troops and public at large, to say this kind of statement is a malicious falsehood," said Mr Chichester-Clark.

Even if they accepted that one per cent among the troops had transgressed on the question of ill-treatment, which was far divorced from brutality or torture, there had always been this one per cent in any force, however well disciplined. He spoke of the other 99 per cent who were "labeled and slandered" by foul accusations which some organisations like Amnesty seemed to delight in making "without adequate investigation."

Mr Chichester-Clark continued: "I find it interesting to hear today Mr Gerard Fitt (Republican Labour, Belfast) expressing horror at British standards of interrogation. This report, whatever else it has done, has dismissed charges against the security forces of brutality and torture," said Mr Chichester-Clark. "It has shown evidence in some cases of ill-treatment, but we must set against that such instances as the murder of three young soldiers and the tarring and feathering of young girls and of young girls disguised for life."

Mr Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, paid tribute to the thoroughness and impartiality with which the investigation had been carried out and said he could not think of any other country in the world where such a standard would have been maintained. Inevitably, some people would say it was a whitewashing operation.

But those who knew Sir Edmund Compton, and had read his report, knew that it was not a whitewashing operation. "It was an operation to make clear the facts," he said.

It was a matter of regret that "with very few exceptions, the men concerned were not themselves prepared to give evidence to the inquiry. No doubt this was partly due to pressure upon them which one can well understand," Mr Maudling said.

It must surely be apparent now that the stories put around by people on behalf of those men "would not have stood up to investigation." The effect of this participation was that the evidence given by the security authorities had been subjected to the most rigorous cross-examination, whereas the evidence of those who would not participate had not been examined at all, but rested still on mere suggestion and mere third-party allegation.

Regarding the arrests on August 9, Mr Maudling said there had been widespread stories of brutality and beating up and even of throwing men out of helicopters. These stories had been given wide publicity by the IRA propaganda machine, which was a very effective one indeed. The 342 men were arrested that morning "in very difficult circumstances" and there was clearly the need for absolute secrecy.

"I believe the army's performance in arresting these 342 men was highly creditable," he said. "No force was used but the minimum necessary to achieve arrest and there is no evidence, whatever, of deliberate brutality on the part of any of the armed forces involved."

Asked by Mr Simon Mahon (Lab. Bootle) if any non-Catholic houses had been entered by the troops, Mr Maudling said: "The people who were picked up were those who were believed to be concerned in the campaign of the IRA of murder and terrorism. The members of the IRA are not drawn from the Protestant community. It is quite wrong to suggest, in any way, that the British Army is other than impartial in sectarian matters."

"The arrests were carried out with scrupulous regard to the principle of the minimum use of force. There is no reason to criticise the army for the way in which they carried out the operation on August 9 — an extremely difficult and necessary operation."

On the interrogation in depth," he said: "I must stress there was no permanent lasting injury whatever, either physically or mentally, to any of the men concerned. This is con-

firmed by the evidence of the medical authorities."

Certainly the interrogation yielded information of very great value that would otherwise have been available either in the volume or in the time scale, in which it was received."

This year there had been over 800 bomb explosions in Northern Ireland. In the hospitals, 800 victims of violence had been treated, more than 200 of them British soldiers. Almost two-thirds of the civilian casualties were women. They included young children and a husband and wife for life in the explosions in the offices in which they worked.

These were the things being done by the IRA.

The interrogation had yielded information extremely valuable to the campaign against the IRA, the nature of whose campaign was one that brought suffering to a vast number of people.

Mr Maudling went on: "Torture is not acceptable, but merely asking people if they would be good enough to help in the investigation, equally is not good enough. You have to draw a line between these two extremes."

The Shadow Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Denis Healey, intervened and asked whether it would be the intention, specifically, to authorise certain techniques (of interrogation), some thing which had never been done in the past. He said the directive in 1965, amended in 1968, was to use the techniques of investigation, including the five techniques which Sir Edmund Compton had complained of.

Mr Maudling replied that the directive laid down in 1965, and amended in 1968, remained ruling. The five techniques employed in Northern Ireland were the same as in Aden.

He said that Sir Edmund had done a "great service" in disposing of the calumnies put out against the armed forces and the police. It is necessary to take vigorous measures to fight ruthless enemies the terrorists and murderers," said Mr Maudling.

"We must recognise them for what they are. They are criminals who wish to impose their own will by violence and terror and methods condemned by virtually everyone of any responsibility."

"They are opposed, front to front, to the army and the police, who are trying to maintain law and order. A battle is joined. No one in this House can be impartial as between those who kill to destroy the law and those who die to defend it."

Mr Hugh Delargy (Lab. Thurrock) urged Opposition benches not to force a division. There had been very efficient whipping on the Conservative side but none on his side. Some Labour MPs were absent, so the majority on the Conservative side would be very large.

Mr James Ramsden (C. Harrogate) said the report had found that there was no brutality but that methods used did involve some physical ill-treatment. The question was whether or not it was justified. Sir Edmund Compton had not been able to give an opinion on this. Members should be prepared to face this question and meet it. The House should be prepared to take it on the army's shoulders by voting.

Mr Roy Hattersley (Lab. Sparkbrook) said it was not too late for the Government to make it very clear in the Catholic ghettos of Londonderry and Belfast that the army was still on the side of the majority of Catholics who were on the side of law and order. A growing number of Catholics were losing the faith they once had in the army's objectivity. That faith would not be restored if incidents like those which appeared in the Compton report were allowed to be swept under the carpet.

Mr Hattersley said rules concerning interrogation did not say that all detainees held by the army should be treated in this way: they just set the limit. He wanted to know whether the army had gone to that limit without Ministerial approval or with express instructions.

"If I had the job of the Minister I would not possibly have approved of this sort of interrogation in these sorts of circumstances," he said.

"I regard it as totally indefensible that the British Army should operate in this way." He said that he shared the feelings of those who regarded the report as a "whitewash job." In fact, he thought it "remarkably frank."

Another inadequacy of the report was that the definition of brutality was almost entirely concerned with the intentions in the minds of those carrying out the interrogations. Such a definition was "frankly nonsensical." It was purely semantic to concern one's self with the feelings of a man when he carried out an act of ill-treatment rather than with the act itself.

Mr Anthony Buck (C. Colchester) said the vast majority of those who were in Long Kesh internment camp were "in the main IRA dedicated killers."

Miss Bernadette Devlin (Ind. Mid-Ulster) said it ill-befitted people against whom "no charges have been brought" to be treated as "slanders against people."

When Tory MPs asked: "Are you against the IRA?" and "Answer," Miss Devlin said: "I am not against the official IRA — its aims and objectives."

Mr Frank McNamara (Unity, Fermanagh and South Tyrone) said he believed the report to be "a whitewash operation from start to finish," that Sir Edmund Compton's hands had been tied, and he had to bring in a report which was favourable to the Government.

An attempt had been made to explain away what could not be denied. The nicer word of ill-treatment had been substituted for brutality, but the fact was that it was brutality at the end of the day.

"The miracle is that there is not much more terror in Northern Ireland," he said, and he called on the Government to establish "a proper and real inquiry manned by people of

international repute who are bound to be impartial."

Mr Kevin McNamara (Lab. Hull N) said the principles of freedom from arbitrary arrest, the right of habeas corpus, innocence presumed until evidence was produced and a man was convicted, no arbitrary imprisonment, equality before the law, no ill-treatment of prisoners, and liberty of the press and criticism, were in peril. There was a real danger that the whole of society would be brutalised by the affairs taking place on both sides in Northern Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mitchell (C. West Aberdeen) said the operation of bringing in detainees had been "professionally well handled." "It had to be handled using reasonably tough methods because, in dealing with the IRA, you are not dealing with boy scouts," he said.

The Compton Report contributed nothing to solving the Ulster situation except by highlighting the vulnerability of a free society to terrorist methods. He believed the British Army could rest assured that they had been seen to do their duty and were fully supported by those MPs who understood the nature of insurgency.

Mr James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, winding up, said: "There is a background of explosions, gelignite, bombs, the murder of soldiers and policemen and the indifference of the Provisional IRA to the canon of ordinary decency and behaviour and their complete absence of pity."

He said he understood, but did not accept, the reasons some detainees had refused to give evidence but "did not show any reluctance to give their views on television."

He hoped the Parker Commission would not "brood in isolation" but would consult with the medical professions and all concerned on the principle that they could not yield on the matter of physical ill-treatment as a means of securing information.

"It is not enough to win the battle against the IRA if you lose the battle to reconcile the minority and the majority," he said.

Lord Baines, Minister of State Defence, said that if the security forces were to end the bloodshed, they must have good intelligence. Police and intelligence had "behaved quite properly" by referring to the men involved as thugs and murderers when they had not been convicted or tried. Lord Carrington had a responsibility not to inflame matters in this particular way.

As for as he could see, there were only relatively minor ways in which the army had exceeded instructions but these were still serious.

They could not justify any lowering of standards by reference to the evils practised on the troops. This kind of behaviour led only downwards.

"Already we have gone some way down the slippery slope in Northern Ireland," he said.

Mr Callaghan added: "It is my view that Sir Edmund has done the best possible job and has probably got pretty close to the truth."

Dr Claxton said the present definition of dereliction excluded devastated woodlands, badly-neglected agricultural land and deserted War Department sites. The scars of blackened and decrepit old mill-sites of the industrial revolution — disfigured the landscape but technically were not derelict.

Too many sites were being left vacant for people to dump their cars, prams, bricks and rubbish. "Derelict land is a magnet for more dereliction. It is like a cancer that slowly but surely lays a death hand on a locality."

Lord Sandford, Under-Secretary, Environment, said generous grants were available for clearing the derelict areas and progress was accelerating well. "The authorities here are aiming to clear their dereliction in this decade."

The Bishop of Hereford, Dr Mark Hodson, said of London's East End: "Although the appalling overcrowding of pre-war years has gone people are still packed together among many derelict burial grounds. Can nothing be done to make these burial areas smaller so as to release parts of them for recreation? This might promote cremation rather than burial, and might involve the Church Estate Commissioners, but something should be done."

The debate ended.

# Cancer of the North

The "cancerous" effects of derelict land on a locality were condemned in the Lords by the Bishop of Blackburn, Dr Charles Claxton.

The Bishop spoke of communities which had had to endure for a century the squalor of a degraded environment so that the country as a whole could enjoy economic prosperity. Yet we were not keeping pace with newly-created dereliction which he was told affected between 3,500 and 5,000 acres every year.

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# What on earth can Jeremy Wilshaw have in common with Andrew Buxton, Q.C.?

At the moment they're taking rather different views of this photographic session! But in fact they do have quite a few things in common.

For a start they're both self-employed. So they don't come under the PAYE scheme. That means they have to set aside money to meet their income tax demands.

They've both discovered that the most advantageous method of doing this is through a Nationwide Share Account which ensures absolute security and a high yield on their savings. It's so flexible, so easy. They can pay in what they like, when they like — up to a maximum initial investment of £10,000 (or up to £20,000 by each having a joint account with his wife).

They get interest at 5% per annum credited on a day-to-day basis, with income tax (but not surtax) paid by the Society. This is equivalent to a gross yield of over 8% to people who pay tax. And they can get money out immediately for any purpose without fuss or cost.

Here's another thing. They are also using their Nationwide Share Accounts to set aside money to pay their surtax having found, like many surtax payers, that this is a better way of saving than the other methods available.

Whether you're salaried, or work for yourself, Nationwide can make your money work for you — by profitable short term investment or the rapid build up of capital through regular monthly savings.

It's so convenient too, because you can

transact your business through your bank, by post or personally at your nearest Nationwide branch or agency.

So why not get in touch with our Head Office Investment Department for further details and the address of your nearest Nationwide branch?

**Nationwide Building Society**  
Britain's third largest building society  
Head Office: Dept. G8, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6FW Tel. 01-242 8823  
Funds raised £350,000,000. Authorised for Investment by Trustees.  
Member of the Building Societies Association.



# No boundaries bill for Wales

Mr Peter Thomas, Welsh Secretary, rejected pleas for a separate Local Government Bill for Wales. Mr Thomas, opening the second day of the Local Government Bill's second reading debate, said: "If Welsh local government is to be re-organised in the same parliamentary session as English local government, there is no realistic possibility of the two being carried out in separate Bills."

England and Wales must involve amendment of the same statutes, he said. "I would, therefore, find it impossible, in these circumstances, to justify asking Parliament to consider, in the same session, two enormous Bills both of which contain provisions in exactly similar terms."

"It would be a gross waste of Parliament's time in any session. And in the present session, which is crowded with legislation, it would be an impossibility."

## A warm winter in Scotland

Yes indeed, within any of the C.C.H. group of hotels, from as little as £5.00 per weekend, or £2.00 nightly.

**A Capital weekend** at Edinburgh at the Royal Edinburgh or at the Hotel on Princes Street for £5.00 apartment and breakfast for two nights each weekend, or £2.50 nightly.

**A Golfing weekend** or midweek break at the Royal Hunting Lodge, North Berwick: daily £2.00 apartment and breakfast or £4.00 fully inclusive — a choice of eight golf courses.

**A Festival weekend** at the Marine Hotel, North Berwick — entertainment, bridge, games, dancing, live music or simply a quiet luxurious stay, from £8.50 fully inclusive.

**A Classic weekend** in the mild south west, at the Cally Hotel, Gethsemane of Fiesc-concours, picturesque house, parties, shooting, fishing, from £8.50 fully inclusive weekend, or £4.50 daily fully inclusive — the premier C.C.H. hotel in 90 acres estate.

**A Highland winter visit** to Inverness, and the splendour of the snow covered mountains at the Royal Scots Hotel, near Culloden, from £2.00 apartment and breakfast, or £4.00 fully inclusive.

**An Island weekend** visit to the Park Hotel, Oban. The winter splendour and beauty of the Western Isles is unique — daily from £2.50 apartment and breakfast, or £4.00 fully inclusive.

**A Christmas or New Year House Party** at the Marine Hotel, North Berwick. Superb food and service in luxurious surroundings — four day minimum £24.00 or £20 with private bedrooms. Special family rates — festive season brochure on request.

**Sunshine and a Beautiful Mild Winter? Average Temp 60°**  
Yes indeed, C.C.H. can provide this too — in Bermuda — 14 day "vacations" to the Coral Island Hotel, and to Palmers Bay Cottage. Colony operates throughout the winter by B.O.A.C. Scheduled services — All inclusive from £175 — A.C.C.H. Caribbean Hotel.

Full details on all the above from: **CLYDEDALE COMMONWEALTH HOTELS LTD.**, 129 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2. Tel. 041-248 3781. Telex 77342. cch

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## BOOKS OF THE DAY

## Death studies

by P. N. FURBANK



A. Alvarez: not enough faith in literature?

THE best way of regarding Alvarez's *The Savage God* is as an act of mourning for Sylvia Plath. Any influential poet-critic, responsible for creating reputations, cannot help feeling that certain poets' lives are in his hands; for after all a reputation is a kind of life. Thus when one of these poets takes his life, it will hit the critic in a peculiar way, touching him in his sense of his own *raison d'être*.

It was so with Alvarez. It is clear from his book. With him the normal human mourning felt for a friend who had killed himself—a mixture of pure grief with fellow-feeling (he himself once attempted suicide), a faint sense of guilt (did he fail her?), and humiliation (does he, after all, understand the first thing about suicide?)—was superseded by a more protracted "professional" mourning. This mourning demanded a book, one explaining Sylvia Plath's death as being in the nature of things, a book about suicide arguing that suicide is "part of the fabric" of the arts.

It is a very well-shaped book: first a moving account of the poet's suicide, then a survey of past and present attitudes towards suicide, then an investigation of suicide and literature, from Dante to the present day; and as epilogue

THE SAVAGE GOD, by A. Alvarez (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £3.25).

a description of the author's own failed suicide; as evidence of his competence or otherwise to pronounce on the subject. As a study of suicide it's of great interest; as Alvarez says himself, this is the stance the subject needs, somewhere between ethics and sociology. Considered as literary theory, though, it strikes me as very false.

One passage in particular will show what I mean. The artists of the Romantic Revolution, says Alvarez, discovered a new responsibility—a responsibility no longer to the World, in any of the meanings of that word, but to their private consciousness. "The arts of the twentieth century have inherited this responsibility and gone on from it... But since the discovery, or rediscovery, of the self as the arena of the arts was also concurrent with the collapse of the whole framework of values by which experience was traditionally ordered and judged... it follows that the new permanent condition of the arts was depression."

Could anything, really, be more untrue? Or more easily

refuted if you think of the "modernist" movement, that extraordinary upsurge of optimism which dispersed the shadows of the fin-de-siècle? Few more life-praising authors have written—surely, than D. H. Lawrence; or Ezra Pound who hymned men's power to enter a "permanent" world of radiant forms; or Joyce whose last work is one long dithyrambic celebration of life; or even Proust, whose novel promises the restoration of all things through involuntary memory. Rarely has literature shown more ambition and confidence than in the earlier twentieth century, or shown less sign of depression.

The argument becomes more plausible applied to the last ten or fifteen years. Yet I think it still distorts literary history. We are humbled by violence and "absurd" death, says Alvarez, and to unfreeze our hearts poet need to resort to "extremism," an heroic psychic exploration, carrying with it a danger of suicide for the poet. The four leading exponents of the "Extremist" style are Robert Lowell, John Berryman, Ted Hughes, and Sylvia Plath; and that there have in common, says Alvarez, is that they "is not a style but a belief in the value, even the necessity, of risk." They survive morally by "becoming an imitation of death in which their audience can share. They

write a language of mourning." And certainly it's true that Lowell and John Berryman have in common a risk-taking attitude to writing. Lowell has said so himself, in a poem addressed to Berryman in his "Notebook": "John, we used the language as if we made it. Luck threw up the coin, and the plot swallowed." But then, significantly, the "Notebook" where this risk-taking comes to the fore with Lowell is a more cheerful, a less emotionally intense or "extremist" work than any of his earlier ones. Lowell takes his risks in a sporting, not a mourning, spirit.

Alvarez seems to me to diminish Lowell by labelling him an "Extremist" poet. He is that, perhaps, but he is so many other things too. Alvarez speaks as if, in writing "Life Studies," Lowell were deliberately disowning all his earlier work—whereas it is just the underlying coherence of his development which stamps him as a major poet; again, he classes him as a confessional poet, though so magnificent and central a poem as "For the Union Dead" is as little confessional as a poem by Johnson. The truth is, Alvarez does not have enough faith in literature, which even now can take long views and have large perspectives—longer and larger, at least, than he would allow.

## Nil

by HANS KELLER

I'VE just finished reading a three volume history entitled "The Decline of the Twentieth Century"; it was published as recently as two years ago, towards the end of 1969. The tomes really caught my imagination: though a brilliant diagnostician, the historian doesn't notice that fast as we have outlived the twentieth century, we haven't altogether survived it.

I shall have to quote at length from his masterly chapter on "The Seventies and Eighties": "People wrote too much, read too much, simplified too much, and only thought other people's thoughts, if any."

"Most books were, in fact, about other people's works and thoughts and lives, and there was an epidemic of biographies culled from other people's biographies; by 1983, a new literary fashion had established itself—the writing of autobiographies culled from biographies."

"But an outstanding example of meticulously pure thoughtfulness appeared as early as 1971, an outstanding because it proved a great success on the one hand, while on the other it contained so little that it didn't even contain all that much that was wrong."

It was a Mozart biography, and the author, Michael Leaver, was a most distinguished personage, Keeper and Deputy Director of the National Gallery, and an art historian of high repute. His book consists in the main of interviews with "privileged informants," but as we are not given their names it is impossible to assess the value of their alleged testimony. Apart from the fragments of new evidence, the book shows a complete lack of ability or will to base conclusions solidly on supporting evidence; the authors method is one of narration in which what he needs to prove is again and again simply stated as a fact.

On the other hand, an intimate knowledge of Japanese life and a gift of vivid narrative writing have enabled him to write a very readable book. It cannot be taken seriously as history, but it may be recommended as a richly imaginative historical novel.

OTHER books recently published include: Peter Kropotkin, *Memoirs of a Revolutionary*, with a new introduction and notes by Nicolas Walter (Constable, £2.00). Konrad Lorenz, *Studies in Animal Behaviour*, vol. 2 (Methuen, £2.25). George Marshall and David Pines, *Schweitzer: A Biography* (Boles, £3.50).

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF MOZART, by Michael Leaver (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £3.25).

quintet's slow movement maliciously changed... "It sails reflectively like a silver swan, borne on a tide of hushed strings with a slow grace that creates an overwhelming tension. So much so that silver swans gradually turning to gold as the swan becomes a drift-leaf [So what is it now? gold leaf?] on a lake, surrounded by the misty, murmuring strings, is almost piercingly intense in its beauty."

"From the point of view of cultural analysis, the biography deserves the closest scrutiny—as an example, rare even in the late twentieth century, of rigorous literary nothingness, without a single original observation, a neat fact, or even a sensible selection of works for discussion, to disturb the hushed, celestial, oxygen-less atmosphere which, likewise, pervades the life-story itself. The book starts with the words 'Mozart is dead' and finishes 'Mozart was dead'—hard facts as compared to the beginning and the end."

What the author of "The Decline of the Twentieth Century" did not foresee was that on the occasion of the Mozart biography's centenary this year in fact, it's going to be republished in a revised and enlarged edition—the fifty-seventh altogether. It wasn't only in the twentieth century, then, that people preferred reading to reading something, and knowing about something to knowing it.

NEXT WEEK  
Christmas books

SIX PAGES of reviews of the pick of the season's books, by Asa Briggs, Alex Comfort, Monica Furlong, Brian Inglis, P. L. Kavanagh, Frank Kermode, George Melly, Gabriel Pearson, Nicholas Pervin, David Piper, Mordecai Richler, Peter Worley, and others.

—and the announcement of the winner of this year's Guardian Fiction Prize.

## Out of danger

by JOHN EZARD

THE author of "Cathy Come Home" here challenges comparison with George Orwell and falls miserably short. In asking why, it is tempting to posit the existence of an Orwell Law for writing well about the poor: that you must feel threatened by poverty. Ideally the threat should be physical but it must at least be psychic and you must want to remove it not only from others but from yourself.

Mr Sandford has spent time living at the level of dossers, recidivists, sexual offenders, unmarried mothers, and homeless families. So acute did his identification become, he says, that "those things I prized, friends, children, a home" seemed a dream from which he would wake to the reality of a narrow dosshouse bench.

That identification, unfortunately, gets mislaid between paragraph five of his introduction and his text. He makes a very compassionate down-and-out, guilt-ridden in a traditional middle-class manner and efficient at maintaining his tape-recorder—but with none of the sense of danger

Thurrop" instead of Graves Thurrock.

None of this would have mattered if the book had been less numb at its roots. Hardly any of these people in extremis seem to have said anything interesting to Mr Sandford. The most evocative remark I can find is: "I have never known the sum of being loved for what I was."

That, significantly, is borrowed from Tony Parker's "The Unknown Citizen." Now I don't believe that sentence was ever said to Mr Parker, any more than I believe Orwell actually saw all the dejection of poverty in the face of one girl staring at his train. The Road to Wigan Pier? Nor do I credit that Mr Sandford's wife, Nell Dunn, photographed the miraculously authentic working-class love letters in her novel "Poor Cow."

Surely these were all artistic composites, like Mr Sandford's own Cathy. Something seems to need to happen to the imagination before it can form impressions into the right composites, or isolate the very rare composites which exist in real life. It has not happened to Mr Sandford. He is right about the tendency of courts and bureaucrats to inflict "violence in the name of love" on the poor and confused. Any journalist who attends courts knows that. But he must become rather more of an artist to see the point home at a level above bad journalism.

Judged as journalism, his case histories are short on essential facts and presented with an indiscriminate sentimentality. His ex-prisoner of "as surrounded by the beauty of a car that he climbed in and sat at the wheel" may have been innocent of theft but I'm unconvinced. The name of the dockland dormitory suburb from which the boy came is misspelt as "Greys

## Hirohito's war

by G. F. HUDSON

THE American author of this enormous book was born in Japan and grew up there to the age of eight; his parents then moved to China and in the next year he was a witness of the Japanese invasion of China. He found that "the gentle, thoughtful, courteous, good-natured people among whom I had grown to boyhood were now transformed, hideously and most puzzlingly." Later his parents moved again, this time to the Philippines, where the family was interned under the Japanese occupation.

Twenty years after the war, having completed his education and worked as a journalist and writer (he published a novel in 1961), a literary agent suggested a book "about the Japanese side of World War II," and he returned to Japan to gather material for it, because "the thought of unriddling my childhood puzzlement about the double nature of the Japanese appealed to me strongly."

As a result of his researches Mr Bergamini has come up with the thesis that the Emperor himself, and not, as hitherto generally believed, the Japanese Army, was primarily responsible for Japan's

aggressive policies between 1928 and 1941. His book, therefore, as its title and subtitle imply, is intended to be a sensational exposure of the still reigning Emperor, and a challenge to such books as Robert Butow's "Tojo and the Coming of War" and Leonard Mosley's "Hirohito," which take the view that the Emperor normally followed the advice of his regularly appointed official advisers, civilian and military, and that on the rare occasions on which he asserted his own ultimate authority it was in the direction of applying the brakes.

In order to upset this view, which has been generally accepted by historians in recent years, it would be necessary either to uncover important new evidence or to make it a rigorously critical re-interpretation of the evidence which has long been available. It cannot be said that Mr Bergamini has done

either. He produces a few items of new documentation, but none that are decisively effective for his purpose; he makes great play with interviews with "privileged informants," but as we are not given their names it is impossible to assess the value of their alleged testimony. Apart from the fragments of new evidence, the book shows a complete lack of ability or will to base conclusions solidly on supporting evidence; the authors method is one of narration in which what he needs to prove is again and again simply stated as a fact.

On the other hand, an intimate knowledge of Japanese life and a gift of vivid narrative writing have enabled him to write a very readable book. It cannot be taken seriously as history, but it may be recommended as a richly imaginative historical novel.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Southwark

Borough Development Officer  
Salary up to £7,000 p.a.

The London Borough of Southwark (population approx. 260,000) extends from the River Thames at London Bridge to Dulwich and the Crystal Palace. It is a complex area with a wide variety of physical and social problems, but also an area with tremendous opportunities for the future.

The Council as Local Planning Authority is currently engaged in the preparation of the Borough's Development Plan (within the framework of the Greater London Development Plan) and is pressing ahead with a substantial programme of urban renewal. As a housing authority it owns 26,000 dwellings, and has a building and acquisition programme of 1,500 dwellings a year, with over 4,000 under construction, together with an active programme for improvement and conversion.

The Borough is now on the threshold of dramatic change, particularly in the Thames-side and Surrey Docks area, where the redevelopment of Southwark's 4½ mile river front and other land close to it presents unique opportunities to revitalise a key area close to Central London. Such redevelopment is of paramount importance to the social and economic well-being of the Borough and, to underline the vital role which the Department of Architecture and Planning has to play in these developments, the Department is being renamed the Borough Development Department. It will continue to comprise three professional divisions—Planning, Architecture and Valuation—and, with its staff of 275, will be concerned with a capital programme of more than £15 million a year.

The Department will be headed by a Borough Development Officer (replacing the now vacant post of Borough Architect and Planner). Applications are invited for this post. Wide experience and administrative calibre are, of course, essential but the Council is also looking for qualities of drive and imagination which are so important in this appointment if the redevelopment opportunities now existing in the Borough are to be effectively grasped. The person appointed will also be expected to play a major role in formulating proposals for the development of Council services as a whole in collaboration with the Chief Executive and other Chief Officers.

£270 p.a. lump sum car allowance.

Removal expenses.

Further particulars and application forms from Chief Executive and Town Clerk, 27 Peckham Road, S.E.5. Telephone number 01-703 6311, extension 277. Closing date 1st December, 1971. (Please quote ref: G/4/2702.)

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL OVERSEAS CAREER SERVICE

The British Council has staff in 80 countries working at a variety of levels in the fields of cultural, educational and scientific interchange. An overseas career officer is based in Britain but spends a considerable part of his working life overseas.

There are five forms of overseas career entry for graduates with relevant post-university experience: General Service Entry and Specialist Officer Entry in English Language Teaching, Science, Science Education and Librarianship. The Council also recruits staff on contract for overseas work in these fields.

For further information please write to: Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London, W1Y 2AA, heading your letter AS.

## THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

Invites applications for the post of

## PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT

to the Warden of its residential training centre for 26 mal-adjusted deaf youths near Newton Abbot, Devon. It would be of considerable advantage if candidates have experience in residential work and possess Social Work qualifications. The post carries a salary within the scale £1,243 to £1,417 p.a. and a three-bedroom bungalow close to the centre is provided.

Full particulars of the appointment may be obtained from—

The Administrative Secretary,

R.N.I.D.,

105 Gower St., London WC1E 6AH,

to whom applications should be sent not later than 26th November, 1971.

## St Peter's College (Church of England College of Education)

Saltley, Birmingham B8 3TE

## SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND CLERK TO THE GOVERNING BODY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Senior Administrative Officer and Clerk to the Governing Body of the College. The post is full-time and carries a salary of £2,285 to £2,766.

Particulars may be obtained from the College Principal, to whom letters of application should be returned by Friday, December 10, 1971.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

## Exeter City Council

SOLICITOR'S ARTICLES CLERK

Salary Scale: £245-£1,655 per annum

Applications are invited for the post of Solicitor's Articles Clerk of the Law Department of the City of Exeter. The post is full-time and carries a salary within the scale £245 to £1,655 p.a. The successful candidate will be required to undertake a variety of clerical and administrative duties in connection with the Law Department. Applications should be sent to the Town Clerk, Exeter City Council, Exeter, Devon, by Friday, December 10, 1971.

A. E. BENNETT, Town Clerk.

Civic Centre, Exeter, Devon.

## Architects Department

## Planning Officer

Project Development

Within scale rising to £2,766

To undertake a wide and varied range of public and private development and redevelopment projects. The person appointed is likely to be an Architect/Planner, an Architect with planning experience, or a design orientated planner with urban experience.

A conditional grant of up to £150 towards legal costs and up to £50 towards removal expenses may be available. Temporary housing accommodation may be available in certain circumstances. A scheme exists for mortgage advances of up to 100 per cent for the purchase of a house in Coventry.

Application forms from the City Architect and Planning Officer, Council House, Coventry, returnable by 3rd December, 1971.

## coventry

## CITY OF MANCHESTER—Health Department

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Dr. Kennedy Campbell)

## DEPUTY PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER

Salary scale £3,234 to £3,897

Applications are invited from registered medical practitioners for this post. The appointee will assist in the organisation, supervision and expansion of services in the personal health field and will deputise for the Principal Medical Officer who controls this group of services including: (a) maternal and child health, geriatric, pre-symptomatic screening and family planning services.

Having regard to current proposals for a unified health service this post offers excellent opportunities of gaining management experience, which should prove invaluable to doctors wishing to obtain posts of higher responsibility in the future. It is intended to allocate specific areas of responsibility to the successful applicant, which will take into account his/her particular qualifications, experience and interests.

A car allowance is payable and assistance with removal expenses may be available.

Application forms returnable not later than 10th December, 1971, and further details of the post can be obtained from: The Town Clerk (O), Town Hall, Manchester, M60 2LA.

## GENERAL

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF TEESSIDE

## TEESSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Grove Hill Community Centre

## Appointment of Warden

Applications are invited from suitably qualified men or women with appropriate experience for the post of full-time Warden of the Grove Hill Community Centre, Middlesbrough, Teesside.

The Community Centre was opened in 1967 and is situated in a well established area in Middlesbrough.

In addition to working in the Community Centre, the successful applicant will be expected to be involved in community work in the area which the Centre serves.

Salary and Conditions of Service are in accordance with the recommendations of the Teesside Education Committee. The basic scale for a Warden holding this post is £1,070-£1,620 per annum, plus a special responsibility allowance of up to £270 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience.

Financial assistance with household removal expenses may be available in approved cases. Temporary housing accommodation may also be arranged.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Director of Education, Education Office, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside. Candidates should submit their completed forms, should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Education Office, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, Teesside. D.V. 613 to whom applications should be made.

## UNIVERSITIES

## Chelsea College of Science and Technology (University of London)

## SCHOOLTEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for appointment to two School Teacher Fellowships in the Chelsea College of Science and Technology, University of London. The Fellowships are for two years, commencing in September 1972. The successful candidates will be required to undertake a variety of duties in connection with the school and the college. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, University of London, by Friday, December 10, 1971.

## University of Essex

## Department of Sociology

## RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for appointment to a Research Assistant post in the Department of Sociology, University of Essex. The post is full-time and carries a salary within the scale £1,070-£1,620 per annum, plus a special responsibility allowance of up to £270 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, University of London, by Friday, December 10, 1971.

## University of Keele

## LECTURE IN EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Education, University of Keele. The post is full-time and carries a salary within the scale £1,070-£1,620 per annum, plus a special responsibility allowance of up to £270 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, University of London, by Friday, December 10, 1971.

## St John's College Oxford

## FELLOWSHIP IN FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The College proposes a Fellowship in French Language and Literature. The post is full-time and carries a salary within the scale £1,070-£1,620 per annum, plus a special responsibility allowance of up to £270 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Education, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, University of London, by Friday, December 10, 1971.

(Continued on page 2)

## HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Deputy Engineer and Surveyor

Applications are invited from Chartered Civil or Municipal Engineers, preferably graduates, having a wide experience on large Civil Engineering schemes and organisation and administration of a Civil Engineers Department. The Department is currently engaged on capital works amounting to £4 million to be constructed over the next few years.

Salary scale SO 2 £2,766-£3,075.

Casual user car allowance.

Removal expenses.

The Authority is expected to be part of Metropolitan District in the Greater Manchester County in 1974.

Applications, giving names and addresses of two referees, to be submitted to:

D. A. Wroe Esq., Engineer and Surveyor, The Council House, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire, by Monday, 6th December, 1971.

## KENT COUNTY COUNCIL ROADS DEPARTMENT GROUP LEADER (Finance and Accounting)

Salary Grade A.P. 3-5, £1,933-£2,437.

Applications invited for this recently created post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the financial and accounting aspects of the Roads Department, modern accounting techniques and in co-operation with the Roads Department, to ensure the efficient and economical use of resources.

The post will have the opportunity of working with the Finance and Accounting Section and the Roads Department in the context of the Kent County Council's overall financial and accounting policies.

Previous experience in a Group Leader position is desirable, although not essential. Generous removal, lodging and subsistence allowances are available.

Application forms from County Secretary, Kent County Council, 100, Lower Road, Maidstone, Kent, should be sent to the County Secretary, Maidstone, Kent, by Friday, November 19, 1971.

## City and County of Norwich Town Clerk's Department

## GRADUATE ARTICLES CLERK

Salary: £1,194-£1,852

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Graduate Articles Clerk of the Law Department of the City and County of Norwich. The post is full-time and carries a salary within the scale £1,194 to £1,852 p.a. The successful candidate will be required to undertake a variety of clerical and administrative duties in connection with the Law Department. Applications should be sent to the Town Clerk, City and County of Norwich, by Friday, December 10, 1971.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Town Clerk, City and County of Norwich, by Friday, December 10, 1971.

G.O. 11, 11, SLEIGH, Town Clerk.

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# Reading Carlyle

by RAYMOND WILLIAMS

THREE possibilities: to read Carlyle, to read what his contemporaries wrote about him, to read an account of his life. Each has its place in the order of things. The characteristic of three of our greatest nineteenth-century thinkers — Coleridge, Carlyle, Ruskin — that they are difficult to read is intrinsically in their prose; and as a matter of organisation, since none of them can be properly understood or represented by single, easily accessible books. The Penguin selection of Carlyle is then obviously useful, and it has been seriously and effectively done. Mr. Shelston's introduction, it is again serious, needs more notice and question.

A useful starting-point is Carlyle's own brilliant account of Coleridge talking (reprinted in the Penguin from the "Life of Sterling"). I have heard Coleridge talk, with eager musical energy, two or three times, and I can say that no meaning whatsoever to any individual of his hearers — certain of whom, I for one, still kept eagerly listening in topi — eloquent artistically expres-

sive words you always had; piercing radiance of a most subtle insight came at intervals; tones of noble pious sympathy, recognisable as pious though strangely coloured, were never wanting long; but in general you could not call this aimless, clouded, clouded, lawlessly meandering human discourse of reason by the name of "excellent talk" but only of "surprising".

The irony need not be forced. Carlyle had much to say of him, though almost always less well. And that he turned to psychology to explain it, tracing the "moaning sing-song" to "a resolution" is not surprising.

Mr. Shelston, with a century's advantage, traces Carlyle's own decline to "psychological disturbance and intellectual deterioration." And nothing could better illustrate the present helplessness of our criticism. Mr. Shelston admires Carlyle, and he has been trained to be balanced. "To see him simply in terms of that decline, however, is to do him an injustice which we would not inflict upon authors."

THOMAS CARLYLE: SELECTED WRITINGS, edited by Alan Shelston (Penguin, 50p). THOMAS CARLYLE: CRITICAL HERITAGE, edited by John Paul Selig (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 60s). THE CARLYLES, by John Stewart Collis (Sidgwick and Jackson, £2.50).

do less violence to our sensibilities. "Our sensibilities": the last stage of critical decline. It is the unnoticed confidence in "our sensibilities" that really needs criticism. Reading, even close reading, is now commonly supposed to be that kind of transaction: between "our sensibilities" — the practical consensus — and a succession of individual authors who rise and decline, have good and bad periods, have a hand and an other hand.

Very little of what matters can then possibly be said. For the question about Carlyle cannot be a question about Carlyle alone. Talking to

himself in a language which he invented and which ultimately only he understands. It is a fact about a period and a culture that this could also be said, with as much and as little justice, about Blake, Coleridge, Ruskin, Dickens' novels "lawlessly meandered." But set against those writers, from eighty years of profound human and social dislocation, the men who were formally ordered, who wrote current public prose, and ask critically and historically, who then wrote.

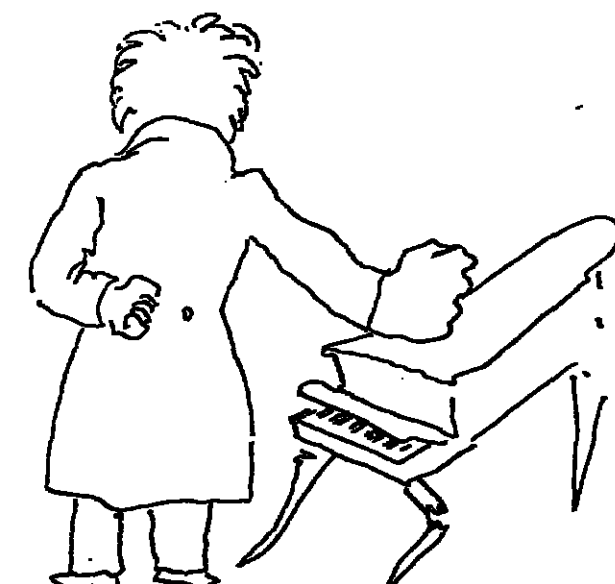
The problem of style, in a period of dislocation, is a problem of sensibility. In a sense much deeper than the easy social offer of "our sensibilities." The disordered forms of discourse are in themselves the social crisis, and the resulting idiosyncrasies need reference to something more rigorous than individual psychology. That is why it is so alarming to see one nineteenth-century figure after another reduced to casebook status: whether for praise or blame is beside the point. Mr. Collis is informative and for the most part correct, but it is a fact about biography that it

only notices one or two people alive at a time: a deep unconscious presupposition of significance which, in this and other forms, prevents us understanding either ourselves or our history.

What we have to face (and in our own time, on different bearings, quite as much as in Carlyle's) is the process in which some of the inarticulate truths of a common experience become barely and strangely articulated: often, as it happens, with more resonance than precision.

That effect can be studied in the Critical Heritage volume, past the chatter about "Mr. Carlyle's career." But even more we have to look at the structure of a society in which the strains of isolation are in significant relation to the strains of real insight, so that what "our sensibilities" can breakdown and fail can be given the lived social history to which they belong and contribute.

To read Carlyle is to read how one profound kind of radicalism burned itself through to vision and cruelty: something more than a career or a personal psychology: a world-historical event.



Ludwig van Beethoven

That, for mortal dust,

Believed it proven

What must be, must

Drawing by Filippo Sanjust for one of the drier squibs from W. H. Auden's surprisingly damp collection of derelictions on "similarly lofty subjects." "Academic Graffiti" (Faber, £2). "I know," says the poet in a foreword, "that my verses are a small matter compared to Filippo Sanjust's illustrations." On these, it's largely fair comment.

## Ripe & rare

DISCOVERIES OF BONES AND STONES, by Geoffrey Grigson (Macmillan, £1.50).

Geoffrey Grigson is one of the rare ones whose opinions are always worth listening to. He comes right out with them. Yet oddly, he remains elusive. In "Notes from an Odd Country," for example, his prose celebration of a part of France, he appears to be telling you all about it but also keeps you waiting for some final intimacy which never comes. When it seems to be approaching he immediately takes a sidetrack, sometimes a merely verbal one. He is like one of those sea creatures, clear, defined, who suddenly vanish in a cloud of their own ink. His new book of poems, Discoveries of Bones and Stones, in a short space he manages to go round the houses and disappear several times. He talks of "perceptual artists" and adds immediately, in brackets, "can there be artists of any other kind? Like him I doubt it, so why does he use a useless adjective? Also, he does not like being thought a poet of objects (and calls his book "Stones and Bones") telling us "objects are either mean, or nothing." But side-tracks can a thing be nothing? And so on: it's irritating.

But he agrees that objects "elicit and exert benediction" and in most of these poems benediction is his subject and purpose. He can convey it. There is in him, as he says of Auden's poetry, "a ripeness and rareness." Here again is a pleasing contradiction. Among the praise and the celebration of living he can still begin a poem "and my old friend Sod" etc. He is like a man who leaps out to celebrate a picnic (he does so beautifully), every nuance of colour, scent, and grouping until the listener sees what Mr. Grigson says and turns to him in gratitude and awe. Only to find the genial celebrant has disappeared to keep a pressing appointment with his own spleen. I like that, it seems real.

Listen to this charming, classical cry: "Trees which are light and free in the spring / Become fat lard bugs in dull green. / But then change to brown, / And their dry leaves drift down. / But / To you bright girls forever / He must call this poem, with another delicious squirt of his ink-cloud: "CONSOLATION OBVIOUS, OLD HAT, I ADMIRE, NOT PROPER, NOT ENTIRE."

P. J. Kavanagh

THE best test of any translation is to ask whether it would command attention as an English poem in its own right. By this hard ordinance, many versions of the classics and famous European poems fail completely. How often, looking at Virgil in English, you wonder how the Roman master acquired his reputation. The answer, of course, is back in the Latin. At the same time, no one can approach a translation in a state of false innocence: the original poem has pre-emptive rights. All the books reviewed here are well translated in the sense that the poems read well in English. Only a critic with fluent German, Hungarian, Russian, and Italian can know how faithful the translations are. Penguin have been particularly successful with poetry from Eastern Europe, perhaps because the poets' need to get round the censorship leads them to create fables which go easily into other languages. Blenck has some of the European poets who have been encountered before in Pope, Herbert, and Holub, but it is the beautiful poems of Bobrowski which establish the Meads as outstanding translators. Bobrowski writes about the plains and rivers of the Eastern Marches running down the Baltic, and then turns with a difference: his work re-creates the ancient land of Sarmatia, long terrorised by the Teutonic Knights and until 1941 the home of one of the most richly imaginative of Jewish civilisations. Almost all Bobrowski's poems are diurnal or nocturnal, and without ever straining for effect, he fills his landscape with pointers to its history — the rivers, the hawks, the sky itself hang in his words with exquisite tension. One poem, "Dead Language," celebrates the original inhabitants of the Eastern Baltic, the Prussians, whose language "became extinct" in the eighteenth century.

He comes, an other, he comes swarming like hornets, he cries, a cricket, he grows with the marsh under your house, he whispers

## In other words

by PETER PORTER

JOHANNES BOBROWSKI & HORST BIENCK: Selected Poems, translated by Ruth and Matthew Mead (Penguin, 30p).

GYULA ILLYES: Selected Poems, edited by Thomas Kadebo & Paul Tabori (Chatto & Windus, £1.50).

MARINA TSVETAYEVA: Selected Poems, translated by Elaine Feinstein (Oxford, £2.50).

YULI DANIEL: Prison Poems: translated by David Burg and Arthur Boyars (Caldor & Boyars, £1.50).

In the well, swords you hear, your black rider will wither, and die at the fence tomorrow. Bobrowski is unlike anyone's idea of a German poet and the Meads' translations are wonderfully sympathetic. This becomes an essential Penguin immediately.

I have every reason to admire the translators of Illyes (who include Donald Davie and the late Vernon Watkins), since I was among those approached by Thomas Kadebo to render the Hungarian into English. My own efforts were disastrous and are not in this book. Illyes is a very strict poet and Hungarian, a highly inflected language — the task is therefore formidable. I don't find Illyes very agreeable but his translators have served him well, especially John Wilkinson, who succeeds against all

the odds with the long ruminative "On Seeing the Reformation Monument, Geneva." Wilkinson is also responsible for the fine English version of "Just not to have to die," a deceptively slight litany of mortality.

English speakers are farther from Russian poetry than from any other body of European verse. The bewilderment starts with Pushkin, goes on through the pre-revolutionary Modernists and persists in Eastern Europe. Marina Tsvetayeva was another of Stalin's victims and is generally thought the most gifted of the post-Bloch generation which included Akhmatova and Mandelstam. Elaine Feinstein treats her scrupulously, but the floating of phrases and sentences within stanzas is a mannerism hard to like.

Tsvetayeva is a love poet in the Platonic mould. Her violent affection for Russia and her sense of doom give her poetry a sleepwalking air, particularly as she has a turbulent way with syntax. My guess is that she is very powerful in Russian. In English, the power is there, but the focus is removed.

That Christian leprosy: steam: sure that with your pontifics. There never was such a thing. There was a body once, wanted to live no longer wants to live.

David Burg and Arthur Boyars had an even more difficult task translating Yuli Daniel. Not stylistically, as he is far simpler than Tsvetayeva, but to avoid the triteness which such plain writing can convey in English. On the whole, they have brought it off, though only a few poems retain the horror of Daniel's experiences. "The House" is a particularly good poem, and two lines from another constitute a statement in brief of Daniel's position.

It was not to win but fight That I came into the ring. I suspect that nobody outside the Soviet Union knows the full price of such an attitude.

## A proper study

by ALEX COMFORT

WELLS and Huxley's "Science of Life" formed an entire generation by bringing biology into philosophical focus and showing how it alters the human self-perception. We badly need another such book, but the task is now much more difficult. To achieve the same kind of revolutionary scope the authors would have to take in anthropology, religion, politics and depth psychology and integrate these with biology to form an overall biology of man — a labour of Hercules.

Professor J. Z. Young has attempted this: he has stuck to the biology itself without attempting to be interdisciplinary beyond it. The interdisciplinary effort here alone is big enough, with the walls down between physiology, cytogenetics, information theory and a dozen other fields. At this level it has never been better done: for anyone wanting the basic science this book is a storehouse, fully illustrated and referenced. No junior lecturer in biology need ever be left without resources in the face of a course for students, science or lay, and the book falls automatically into all lists of prescribed life sciences reading. It deals first and exhaustively with the components and working of man, then with the basic of evolution and genetics which

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF MAN, by J. Z. Young (Oxford: Clarendon, 66s).

produced him — almost exactly the Wells-Huxley scope, but updated and far more fully documented.

In one sense it is bound to be the last book of its kind, rather as George VI was almost certainly the last British King to be crowned in traditional fancy dress. The spread of genuine biology into the study of behaviour, and the status of traditionally non-biological matters as a part of its purview, if it is to be called human biology, will have to be included next time around.

Even now some of the gaps are clamant at the level of natural history: the section on sexual needs deals wholly with reproduction, making no reference to the overriding human use of sexuality as play and communication. At a time when psychiatrists have lost in the face of a course for students, science or lay, and the book falls automatically into all lists of prescribed life sciences reading. It deals first and exhaustively with the components and working of man, then with the basic of evolution and genetics which

Somewhere some time has to tackle this at the level of Professor Young's book: if he does it well, he too will form an entire generation's perception. Then there are the issues of linguistics, yet another piece of biology.

The trouble is that we are just short of the knowledge to write this other book at the level of science. Nobody mean-while will blame Professor Young for his self-imposed limitations — he has done the more self-denying job about as well as it could be done, elegantly, lucidly, and with a compression, even in 700 odd pages, which is never indigestible. The wider material he deals with briefly, but in a form which gives the careful reader a complete kit, as it were, with which to continue his own reading. All of human development and behaviour is included if one reads carefully.

More opinionated writers would theorise more, be more pugnacious — one can imagine what Darwin or Haldane would put in by way of asides. Professor Young sticks to straight and informative science, is not pugnacious, but is instead rivetingly interesting, and conveys a constant sense of the controlled, critical curiosity which is what science is about. All his colleagues who teach biology will be grateful to him.

## MARY KELLY The Twenty-Fifth Hour

"Once the first sentence, short, simple and lucid, is read, you are drawn on... as if magically, to the next and the next." H.R.F. Keating, The Times £1.75

## DONALD MACKENZIE Sleep is for the Rich

"Lots of double crossing... Absurdly exciting." Maurice Richardson, Observer £1.50

## MILES TRIPP Five Minutes with a Stranger

"An electrifying coup de theatre almost made me drop the book with shock... Highly interesting and intelligent." Violet Grant, Daily Telegraph £1.50

## SELWYN JEPSON 'Letter to a Dead Girl'

"An entertaining story with a full quota of excitement." Violet Grant, Daily Telegraph £1.50

## JOHN AIKEN Nightly Deadshade

"Never a dull moment" Francis Goff, Sunday Telegraph... "Exuberant and extremely talented" Times Literary Supplement £1.50

Macmillan

## A dissatisfied woman

by P. J. KAVANAGH

THOMAS WISEMAN'S The Romantic Englishwoman is a study of excess — in this case sexual excess. Elizabeth Fielding is a restless, completely fulfilled wife and mother who believes an ever widening sexual horizon would fill up her empty places. In the process she becomes fairly dotty.

In so far as this is a moral fable, so far so obvious, but the fluency and insight work best when Mr. Wiseman is least fabulous and nearest the ground. In his study of a prosperous marriage, for example, and of "The Poet," object of the romantic passion, representative of the dissatisfied and rootless young who present such a challenge and puzzle to all middle-aged housewives. All this is well done. Less successful, even infuriating, is a doubt that arises sometimes as to whether Elizabeth's husband, a novelist, is just imagining what is happening to her, or whether it is happening indeed. That, although intended, seems to me cheating.

But as a dissection of the newly discovered (by men) dissatisfaction of women and the corresponding doggedness and doggedness of their earth-bound escorts, it has the swift, best of the starry Americana. In fact if it had arrived as a bestseller from over the Atlantic I think it would be one here. Perhaps it will be anyway.

Jane Gillespie, the fly-leaf of A Disappointment in Love tells us, has written no less than sixteen previous novels, none of which, I am ashamed to say, has come my way. However, doubtless I profit from them — because her seventeenth bespeaks a writer who has learned to be entirely in charge. Hugh Lennox, attractive, mid-forties, art director of a big firm, falls in love with a girl at the office. Only perversely, you understand, she is a daughter-substitute. (In fact neither we nor the author understand anything of the sort, only the obsessed Hugh imagines the relationship is non-sexual.) There is, I think, an inherent unlikelyness in this blindness, he is in all other respects a self-observant man, but never mind, the silliness is a hook upon which Miss Gillespie hangs many incidental pleasures. A tender description of an oafish adolescent son, for example, and of something

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NEW FILMS REVIEWED BY DEREK MALCOLM

## Reich stag

Milena Dravic in "W.R.—Mysteries of the Orgasm"



IN THE MIDDLE of Dusan Makavejev's *W.R.—Mysteries of the Orgasm* (Academy Two, X) a young man lies half naked on a couch, eyes closed and with a blissful smile on his face, as an attractive woman manipulates his penis with her hands until it is erect. When it is, she makes a plaster cast of it and puts it on the mantelpiece. It is a sequence which, even a year ago, would have sent the scissors flying into the censor's hand. Yet he hasn't cut a foot from this extraordinary film, the rage of Cannes, and that's a little revolution in itself.

It is a revolution because "W.R." not only deals frankly in such erotica but also commits the hitherto unforgivable sin of trying for laughs at the same time. In a sense, it attempts to take sex seriously by laughing at it. But its purpose goes far beyond that, since the "W.R." of the title refers not only to world revolution but to William Reich, who, to put it at its blindest, preached world revolution through better orgasms.

Needless to say he was thoroughly persecuted for these and other views, so much so that he held them ever more strongly. He died at Lewisburg Penitentiary in 1957, an uncertain martyr and undoubtedly crank. But like so many cranks, it seems to me and more importantly to Makavejev, he was in some ways saner than the rest of us. And if the film doesn't exactly make one want to rush to the barricades brandishing one's plaster phallus, it gives the greatest food for thought and entertainment.

Just about half this cinematic collage follows the career and aftermath of Reich pretty straight. There are interviews with friends and relatives, demonstrations of his therapy and old film clips of the man himself. The rest develops themes in relation to where we find ourselves today, forsaking documentary in favour of more or less mordant satire and entirely malevolent parody. This involves, among others, Milena Dravic, Yugoslavia's favourite sex-pot, Jackie Curtis, Warhol's favourite transvestite, and Josef Stalin, Makavejev's favourite butt.

The planet, the film postulates, is in trouble. The whole capitalist system is plainly rotten, since it thinks in terms of money and power rather than love

and human beings. But the corruption of the Socialist ideal is even more serious because of its initial promise. Who will protect us from our protectors in both camps?

Makavejev, a Marxist and Leninist from Serbia, goes hammer and tongs after Stalinism (judicious clips of Gelovani's hagiographic "The Vow" are intercut into the film), and after the type of Communist represented by a handsome Soviet ice-skater who talks glibly of the liberty of the masses without assigning to any one of them the slightest individual freedom at all. "You say you love the whole human race," says Milena echoing Reich. "But you can't even make love properly."

It would be misleading to suggest that the film is a masterpiece. Perhaps because it tries for so many targets at once, and with so many different techniques, it is not above a certain muddled opportunism—Richard Roud went further and called it prurience. But it is arguably the most important European film of the year—lively, idiosyncratic, hilarious in detail, touchingly serious in essence, and above all absolutely of and for its time.

Jacques Tati's *Traffic* (Prince Charles, U) comes from an entirely different world. In the most general terms, Makavejev is a radical, Tati a conservative. The one clouts you over the head, the other gently insinuates. At first sight Tati's version of the love-hate relationship between man and his car is much too thinly spread. It has very dull patches, is burdened by a hideously disembodied international sound-track, and has M Hulot himself sliding quietly in and out of longshot like some half-remembered ghost of former years.

All this is undeniable, yet there are, to be appropriately mechanical, wheels within wheels. There is a cumulative effect which keeps on repeating in the mind. I don't know whether this is the parts, some of which are glorious, making more than the whole or the other way round. One notices, for instance, how smart the film looks, both in colour and design, how Tati's influence is everywhere apparent, creating a whole world from his humour, complete in itself and totally recognisable. He never stamps on a joke for a belly-laugh, often preferring to leave it

understated and incomplete so that one thinks about it afterwards and smiles at his temerity.

There is a lot wrong with the movie, which is perhaps why Bert Haaststra, his distinguished Dutch collaborator, left it halfway. But even if one were to take no account of the major scenes—Hulot hanging upside down from a tree, his money clinking onto the pavement, the somehow inevitable result of a simple kindly action—there is a logic and philosophy behind it which inspires confidence and respect. See, he says, how we have turned the world upside-down through simply not looking where we are going. A perceptive if flawed parable.

Shaft (Ritz, X) is a very competent and professional private eye thriller which owes its originality to the fact that Shaft himself is black and so are most of his friends. Richard Roundtree is sexy, witty and slyly humorous in the lead, Gordon Parks directs with a crisp certainty that's almost wholly enjoyable, and Charles Cioffi, the leading white around, plays the police inspector with just the right air of knowing why black is beautiful. There's an excellent Greenwich Village setting.

The Red Baron (London Pavilion, A) is Roger Corman's highly individual stab at making an anti-war tract from the legend of Baron von Richthofen, the German ace of World War One. John Corrington's staccato script points up some really stunning visuals, the planes weave through the air like ballet-dancer wasps, and John Phillip Law (Richthofen), Don Stroud and Corin Redgrave put meat on the bones of their parts as the airmen. An impressive lament for the passing of an era when war was just serious fun, the same bill is Frank Perry's doom-laden Western *Doc* (AA), another interesting example of how neurotic American film-makers become when they attempt to probe the roots of their own myths. Stacy Keach is excellent as the consumptive Doc Holliday, Faye Dunaway better than of late as his scrubber girlfriend, and Harris Yulin is Wyatt Earp, cleaning out Tombstone on the pretext of cleaning it up. The film-casts Holliday as the universal American, Earp as your Nixon figure, and frequently lapses into a kind of indulgent portentousness that

vitiate its carefully created atmosphere.

Richard Fleischer's *The Last Run* (ABC-2 AA) is distinguished only by the presence of George C. Scott as an ex-wheelman for a Chicago syndicate who comes out of retirement in Portugal to do one last job, just to see if he actually can. He has to drive a mocking young man sprung from jail (Tony Musante) and his girlfriend (Trish Van Devere) through mountains to the sea. Scott delineates the perils of the male menopause extremely well, but the script isn't good enough to carry the tale more than halfway. Sven Nykvist's cinematographic photography gets the best out of the car chases in what looks like *Andalucia*.

The rest is fair old rubbish. There's an adaptation of the television *Please, Sir* (A) at the Metropolitan, Victoria, that beats the little box hands down in the matter of sheer inanity, and is tactfully made to boot. There's also a very tiresome Tom Gries film going into Cinemas called *Fools* (AA), which has Jason Roberts as a middle-aged actor fall in love with Katharine Ross as a young girl in the throes of divorce and say things like: "You make me feel alive again. For the first time in years, I'm beginning to breathe." There is a lot more pretentious little-tattle than that, and in the end one reflects that the movie couldn't possibly have had an after title.

Finally, there's a trite and novelistic saga by the name of *Red Sky at Morning* (X) which replaces the characterful "Fading Off" at the Odéon, St Martin's Lane. This tells the story of a man who goes off to fight in the war leaving his family stranded in New Mexico among the gringo haters. Richard Thomas and Catherine Burns act with a series of irritating neck, nose and lip twitches as two young adolescents in the spotty throes of growing up, while Claire Bloom and John Colicos content themselves with Tennessee Williams pastiche as bored Southern belle and sponging admirer. It is all very like a thoroughly debased version of "Summer of '42" with a bit of "Suddenly Last Summer" thrown in for good measure. Shepherd's warning indeed.

Tomorrow: Derek Malcolm interviews Jacques Tati.

BBC REITH LECTURES 1971

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## OPEN SPACE

Michael Billington

## Bluebeard

CHARLES LUDLAM'S "Bluebeard," presented by the Ridiculous Theatrical Company of New York, is camp of the highest. Taking off from a virtually forgotten 1935 Laughton movie, "Island of Lost Souls," it provides a lunatic, bawdy but ultimately self-defeating parody of all the rotten films ever made about transmutation-obsessed scientists, marooned travellers and animal-women searching for their lost human love.

Admittedly it starts promisingly with the obligatory, bald-pated scientist ("They said I was mad at medical school!") plotting to create a third genital organ with the help of a towering hunch-backed amanuensis with cantilevered eyebrows and a mob-capped serving woman endowed with a vast Cyrano-like nose. Fizzed like Tommy Cooper, and with eyes rolling round in his head like silver balls in puzzle box, the mad medico gets his lascivious clutches on a party of stranded travellers, headed by a massive Margaret Dumont-like guardian and her rosebud-tipped ward. There is an obscene seduction of the heavy-weight guardian; a successful attempt to create the third organ; and a cliché-ridden fadeout with the roving leopard woman ending up in the arms of the Charles Addams butler.

The problem with this kind of show is that it depends on a folkloristic attitude to movies which is part of the American rather than the British way of life. How many people here, for instance, have a frame-by-frame knowledge of the Laughton prototype? It also becomes virtually impossible to

## review



Bluebeard: Open Space

provide a lengthy three-act parody of a cinematic genre that itself often had its tongue lodged firmly in its cheek. And finally the whole notion that bad art is inherently funny is self-destructive (witness the unspeakable "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls"): to adopt an attitude of amused condescension to the naïve products of the past seems to me the beginning of aesthetic decadence. However, at least one must admit that the Ridiculous Theatrical Company is never dull, and that the author himself provides a suitably uninhibited performance as the eponymous hero with the electric shock countenance and the blue Brillo-pad beard.

in trochees "fringed with fern that soaked your mac with beads of rain as you brushed along."

It is a treat just to hear him blowing wild like a school of whales or a Welsh male voice choir. But it is not a script, it's a libretto. And I have a strong feeling that he cheated with the plot so that the Welsh would win and I demand a recount. Mark you the Celts can't spell. Alun indeed.

## TALK OF THE TOWN

Peter Preston

## Sacha Distel

EVERY COMMON MARKET year needs its importable toothy Frenchman, and here (at Royal Performance, Talk of the Town, and grinning from new "TV Times") comes Sacha Distel, guaranteed Gallic knee-walker, to a nation of suburban mums. Not a great act: his jogging, pedestrian voice makes all songs similar. Not a great song-writer: hearing his own version of "The Good Life" brings freshened appreciation of Tony Bennett. But French, and playing it for every last centimetre of relentless, how-you-say, charm.

Does Bernard Delfont's sliced beef seem a trifle pier-endish? Distel will turn it marchand de vin. Do Robert Nesbitt's chorus dolly girls seem more than usually plastic? Distel is a polished but human being, able to lift an audience along and dispatch it cheerfully. The brew, inevitably, comes carefully adulterated. None of those maudering middle-aged French songs which spend ten tortured minutes hunting for a tune; shrewd Beatie medleys and Bacharach dominate. But there's enough of the Riviera night-club stuff to indicate wider possibilities.

His small EEC quips giggle home: tobes of the old Chevalier bring little squeals of joy; a genuine need appears to be filled. Perhaps, after years of American smooching and scanty European exchanges, we're on the edge of an era when the better continental artists can find lucrative British markets. Distel, a wrinkled Cliff Richard, is the first but not necessarily the best of most interesting. What price Vartan or Marie Laforet with Delfont's beef, treading the hallowed boards where of late (last month) the Beverley Sisters trod? It would make a change and it couldn't be bad.

## QEH

Philip Hope-Wallace

## Paco Pena

PACO PENA, back from a tour with his Flamenco Puro group, but appearing on Tuesday at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, is a 29-year-old virtuoso guitarist, the delight of those who will accept and indeed leap up at bravura in any shape or form, the despair like

wise of those who have even as tyros clasped that deceptive instrument to their bosom for a chunky strumming, and twanging. Paco's playing is angelic, devilish. Sitting on his piano stool, a moonbeam of light he makes, quite apart from the fabulous variety of sounds, a most striking picture. I don't think any one in that packed (no pun meant) audience would have taken their eyes off him (as one does, heaven knows, a singer sometimes). The sheer business of the act is a constant miracle and wonder, like wirewalking: the right hand tricks us into thinking all is for a moment plain sailing in the modes of old Seville, when suddenly the teasing little time breaks with the left hand into a series and sequence of flourishes executed with the speed of a startled spider.

Yet the whole creative act is consciously relaxed: nothing less like "clutching" the guitar can well be described. The seated player may truly still be said to "move from the spine." Technically difficult, yet as easy as wink at one and the same moment: in short virtuosity and who would wish to miss the deprecating smile? Or the gesture of a saluting hand, which, after acknowledging a roar of applause swelling like the last minutes of a horse race, he turns into a mock pistol to blow out his brains. "It was my own variation: unfortunately I made it too difficult." The programme was improvised, explanations following afterwards—not a bad method; it might be adopted by other recitalists, though I think we could many of us have done with rather more information—programmes were not provided.

Some "squeals a compass," with an initial Allegretto to set the pulses racing and a soulful *Café*, a tempestuous *farruca*—one made notes in the dirt and stygian dark it was, however little anything like gloom could be with this vibrant, tingling welter of sounds coming up in waves. If it's flamenco you want, here is the real right indisputable thing and a marvel.

## PURCELL ROOM

Hugo Cole

## Gwenneth Pryor

GWENNETH PRYOR started her Purcell Room recital on Tuesday with Ravel's *Le Tombeau de Couperin*—doubly handicapping herself, because any pianist who plays the work competes with Ravel's own orchestration of four of the movements, and because the combination of a big, lush-toned Steinway with this small hall infuses the minute, Webern-like infection of pianissimo which can give life to the music in octane and Menuet, without the magic of the instrumentation, seemed to go on very long indeed. Luckily, there was still the final Toccata to come, which Ravel never orchestrated. A larger scale, pianistically more inventive movement, which suited Miss Pryor (who is at her best, I think, in rather grand music) and allowed her to play appropriately in her own way.

Scarlatti's Fourth Sonata was an original and discerning choice. The noble gestures, the excitement and the despondent droopings, were put on so convincingly that we were made to understand how Scarlatti so affected his contemporaries. I am always worried by those short-lived scraps of melody that overlie harmonies and textures as infallibly right in terms of piano technique, as anything in Chopin. Like Tchaikovsky, Scarlatti seems to put all of himself, including his weaknesses, into the music, and Gwenneth Pryor came nearer than most to explaining to us what sort of a man he was.

Five small scale Malcolm Williamson preludes on London themes were very skilfully written. I preferred a cheerful theatrical cakewalk to surrounding mood pieces which were content to establish musical action without supplying much musical action. The last was to come in Brahms's *Händel variations*, and here too, Gwenneth Pryor rose to the big occasion.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

FAIS GAFFE MON POTE  
ÇA A PAS L'AIR CATHOLIQUE!

CAULOISES  
DISQUE BLEU

CAPOREAL  
FILM

Coming all the way from France  
is quite a lag.

Cauloises tipped 20 for 27p.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Shop-window models • Czech glass • Class dilemma

THE PRODUCER and his young assistant are sitting in their crowded atelier. On the untidy desk in between them are blown-up black and white photographs of their past shows. Every now and then the producer delves into a drawer and pulls out a new stack of pictures which are proof of his liberated progress over the past 15 years.

"In the past we have been terribly constricted by what we were trying to express," he says. "The mannequin at that time was one of staidness but today we are trying to express a sophistication in what we have to show to the public. The change has been quite recent... in fact only in the past few years. As you can see, in the past we have been the innovators of some very exciting new ideas. For instance, let me tell you that we were one of the first to bring men and women together without the excuse of having a child in the background. Before that the male and female were segregated. I wouldn't like to play the prophet but I think there is an exciting future for us and that we will have greater freedom to express new ideas."

The shows he produces are not in the theatre nor on the screen but appear weekly at street level as window displays in Liberty's, where he is the display manager. His "men" and "women" are mannequins, and flicking through his past collection one can discern a reflection of society's moral attitudes. The very earliest, dating back to the fifties, have an inhibited, unnatural look about them. There is an aura of prudery surrounding their stiff-legged, protective-arms stance. They look strait-laced and virginal.

Gradually they change. The arms and wrists become more relaxed, the legs are defiantly spread wider apart and the hair, released from the tight coil, is shaken loose. And most important, the bodies of the female mannequins mature to reality. Bosoms become larger and more definite in shape, nipples, from being nonexistent, now pertain to the blouse, and hips and legs are scaled down to the size of a normal woman's. Today the female is as real as she will ever be in order to mirror accurately the permissive fashions of see-through clothes.

Mannequins are built not only to reflect the morality of the day but also their locality. On Oxford Street they are not expensive or chic but middle class; on Kings Road flamboyant and gimmicky; in Clapham tacky and overcrowded. By its presence in a certain area, the mannequin also reflects the economic status of the community. In Kilburn the mannequins are harsh, somewhat flashy and cheap. They have a sheen of quick obsolescence about them. In Bond Street they are the complete opposite. They are either sleek svelte creatures or else they are not on display at all which in a way is the ultimate in status; what the store is trying to tell you is that it isn't really a store. Douglas Hayward of Mount Street, for instance, has never had a mannequin to show off his well-cut suits because "I want people to come in and feel they are not in a shop."

## Black mannequins

To carry this step of mannequin identification with a moral, social, and economic group farther, some manufacturers have discovered there is even a prejudice factor involved. Until recently, every "black" mannequin that was displayed in a window was really a white mannequin painted brown or black. Features were Caucasian and the hair was straight. The exception was the Donyale Luna mannequin two years ago but she was limited in supply, famous and isolated in exclusive stores trying to capture the Vogue market. Now Fifth Avenue, on Regent Street, display a range of beautiful, unknown, real black mannequins that have Afro and Negroid features.

"We wondered what the public



picture by Don McPhee

## Reflections in a dummy

by Timeri Murari

would think," says their display assistant. "On the first day we had a whole crowd of people standing outside the particular window and I think those black mannequins really had an enormous impact. Also we found that we had attracted a new clientele of black men and women from the London embassies. But you have to remember that we are a sophisticated store and the people who come here aren't affected by discrimination."

The manufacturers, Hinds Gaul, however, find there is a limit to their market in black mannequins. "We decided to make them," says Ken Beecham, Hinds Gaul's sales manager, "because there are black models in the fashion pages of nearly every magazine. Apart from Fifth Avenue, the other London stores are very hesitant about using them. Of course, we could never sell them in places like Brixton or Wandsworth. Even in Manchester and Liverpool the stores don't want them. To quote them they say 'We don't know whether the community will appreciate them.' The only provincial town to have them is Edinburgh where Fraser's showed surprising sophistication."

While reality is being pursued in blackness, it is carefully avoided in shape and size. There are no pregnant mannequins or short and fat mannequins or long and thin mannequins. Evans, the outside shop, has only slightly larger than the normal size mannequins. "I don't believe women want to be reminded what they really look like when they pass our windows," says Alan Millard, the display manager of Selfridges. "I'd never allow an old looking mannequin in our windows. What we have in its place is a... more elegant looking one. She has more grace and just that touch of maturity."

What all this means is that the stores are trying to get into your mind

and create not you but an illusion of what you think you look like. It is a manipulation of your habits and neuroses as definite as the spot commercial on television. In display the live people parts are played by mannequins.

Before 1965 the mannequin market in England was a dreary place. Nearly all of them had to be imported from either France or the United States and they never quite fulfilled the wishes of the display people. Then Adel Rootstein, working from her kitchen, began making mannequins that had a frightening resemblance to reality. Her idea of a breakthrough in the stalemate was to make accurate models of the most fashionable people in England.

"I began making mannequins because I thought the old ones were so unreal. I wanted a woman to look into a window and recognise herself. The old mannequins sexualised women. Mine make her aware of her breasts and hips and thighs and waist. Yes, that she does have nipples. When you look at my mannequin I want it to look right back at you and you must feel that it could actually speak to you."

Mannequins are a comparatively recent innovation in the merchandising of clothes. They first came into existence through Madame Tussaud's wax dummies in the mid nineteenth century; and these were used more as a gimmick than to show off clothes. Though wax made skin look translucent and the arms and legs were tactile, it also had the dangerous property of melting under bright lights or in the sun. However, because clothes in those days were hand tailored rather than ready-made it wasn't until the 1920s that mannequins were used for displaying fashion. In the 1920s the mannequin, which had progressed to being made out of plaster,

and weighed 150 pounds, copied the slim line and the boredom of art moderne. The 1930s reached a peak in mannequin madness. An American sculptor made "Cynthia" out of soap and apart from touring the US successfully, she received hundreds of letters proposing marriage and hundreds of others begging her to give up her rich life and help the farmers in the dust bowls. While today the mannequin is a cool figure, "Cynthia" represented the hot medium of 1930s advertising. The glass fibre forerunner of today's first appeared in the early 1950s. It weighed 25 pounds and needed a minimum of maintenance.

## Window shyness

The 1970 mannequin is made of glass fibre and polyurethane. It takes nearly two hours to create its hair style and another two hours to put on its oil paint make-up. Both these items are very often specifically ordered by a store which proves, in spite of denials, that they are trying to identify with their average customer: whether she be hip or straight.

While the mannequin itself has been released from the straitjacket of morality, many stores still suffer from shyness when they change her clothes. Rather than have nudity in their windows, some stores veil the operation; others pick a Sunday morning when not too many people are around; and still others whip them down to the basement.

There is a certain insanity surrounding mannequins. Rootstein wouldn't allow either the photographer or me to enter the sculptor's studio as he was in the throes of next year's creations. Display people stubbornly insist that

a mannequin is only a clothes peg but are quite happy to spend between £40 and £50 to procure the right "peg" for their clothes.

Mannequins inspire even ordinary people to acts of insanity. One maker recalls that a group of professors from Cambridge University borrowed one of his female mannequins. They placed her nude in the bed of one of their driest colleagues, made him completely drunk at a dinner, and tucked him into bed. They returned early the next morning to hide and watch him awake to his bed companion. A more macabre story involves a couple in New York who used mannequins to re-enact the assassination of President Kennedy at one of their successful parties. Other lighter jokes have included placing a female mannequin on the toilet during an overcrowded party in order to study the discomfort of the guests. The strangest mannequin on display is at Sigel and Stockman's, the oldest firm in the business. "She" is made of green felt, has the breasts and shoulders of a woman and the neck and head of an exquisite racehorse. They refuse to divulge why they made her but say there is a great private demand for her services. Some time ago a famous woman walked in and wanted to buy it. Sigel and Stockman refused but permitted her to borrow it. The next day the woman's equally famous husband collected the creature and sent the firm a photograph of how they used it in their party.

Display people, having discovered reality in the woman's body, are now thinking of returning to the fantasy of Rita Hayworth/Greta Garbo models. The excitement in the mannequin world today revolves around the male figure and the term "reality" is now being used to mean the possibility of a showing male genitalia in order to display tight trousers and swim wear.

## Who's who?

### MARY STOTT tries to define the working class

WHILE LAWYERS and authors bite their nails trying to define obscenity, another problem of definition is teasing me: what is "working class"? William Davis's admirable Aunt Bertha ought really to be asking this question, because she obviously doesn't mind abrasing sore spots in her search for enlightenment, and I do. I have learned that of all the sore places the unsavory newspaper writer can jab at, class is the most common and most exposed. It is all right, in fact fine, to say "I am working class." To say "you are working class" would be insulting, and even to say "they are working class" is thought to be patronising.

Knowing this, why do I nerve myself to grasp the nettle? Because it bedevils discussion of so many social problems, not least the problem of women's liberation. At one of the excellent discussion evenings organised this autumn by Liverpool University's Institute of Extension Studies, I spoke about the new pattern of "companionate" marriage I see emerging. Predictably, an earnest young woman rebuked me. "That may be so in the middle class, but not in the working class." In a few days I shall be discussing women's liberation "from a middle-class point of view" with a vivacious and able young woman who will put "the working-class" view. I hope she can map the ground she stands on, for I can't.

I think of myself as in every way a "middle" kind of person, by intelligence, education, income, background, speech. I do not define myself by class. Few journalists do, having had to learn to talk comfortably with all sorts and conditions of people—though there are columnists whose "working-class background" is an enviable rich vein for exploration. To come from a working-class home is much more respectable nowadays than to have a father who was a colonel in the Indian Army, a merchant banker, or a barrister-at-law. It's an odd turn of the wheel that it is as legitimate today to jeer at a man whose father has done well "in trade" as it was in Trollope's day for exactly the opposite reason.

But all this, of course, is dodging the question of what the qualifications for being a working class are.

Not "working" for almost everyone works. (I won't go on about that, because however true it may be that the tycoon and his lady "work" in some fashion or other, there is nothing more offensive than hearing them say as much as "I am a capitalist" to other people to work twice as hard at beastly jobs for a fraction of the money.)

## Not manual work

Working class cannot be defined by income. The average wage for engineers is £21-£1,092 a year. "New Society" carries job advertisements for occupational therapists in the salary range £924-£1,303.

Working class is not definable as manual work—overalls rather than white collar. Boiler-suited engineers and technicians may have degrees.

Working class is not working for a weekly wage (a high proportion of "capitalist" employees (A high proportion of "wage slaves" work in nationalised industries).

Are only people who work in factories and mines, on docks, the land and building sites truly working class? How do you rate a postman and a post office clerk, a bus driver and a taxi driver: a typist and a shop assistant?

Definitions by pay and by job have got hopelessly blurred, and definitions by social mores, by habits or spending and leisure pursuits have become ludicrous. Recently a teacher told me that when she asked her class, in a very "deprived" area of London, if any of them had a tape recorder, nearly every hand shot up. Saying that, I can sense the hackles rising. Why shouldn't they have tape recorders? Why not, indeed? Why not the telly and the car and the holiday in Majorca? Like pop music, Marks and Sparks, and the "Daily Mirror," what's good for the colonel's lady is good for Joe O'Dwyer and shows they are sisters under the skin.

## More a feeling

Surely working class is now more a matter of feeling than fact? But a very deep, strong feeling, the result of being shoved around by the bosses, the bureaucracy, the State: the result of having been poor, and because poor, powerless. But those workers today who are organised in strong trade unions are not powerless. The real poor, the totally powerless, are the people who do not and cannot work for pay... children, the old, the unsupported housebound mothers. And that is where I came in... being an unsupported mother has a great deal to do with the ferment about women's liberation: it has little to do with "class."

If Women's Lib draws much of its support from the so-called middle class, so do the Child Poverty Action Group, Shelter, the National Association for the Unmarried Mother and her Child, Mothers in Action. To call these "class-based" organisations is to take a political stance that is old-fashioned and defeatist. And mean-spirited? Is the wife of a well-paid factory worker really less able to help to do with the ferment about women's liberation than the wife of a teacher or a bank clerk?

Oh help, let's plunge right into a bed of nettles... the factory worker's wife may in fact be less able to organise voluntary aid, because she may be less articulate and self-confident. In fact, though the division by income and job has blurred, the division by education persists. A more honest definition of classes than "upper," "middle," and "working" would be "public school," "grammar school," and "secondary modern." Even our accents, to our national shame, indicate our educational, rather than our socio-economic class.

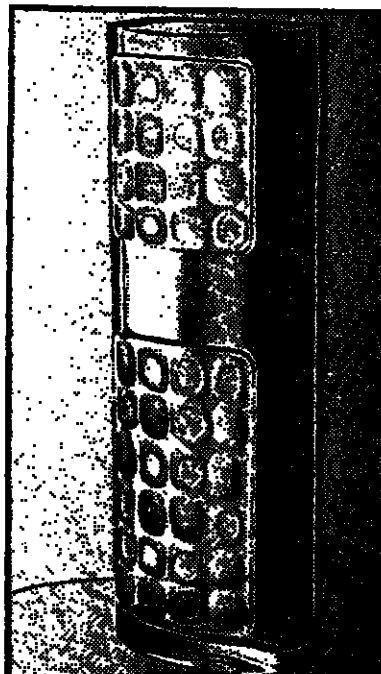
But then, you may say, who am I, a "middle" kind of person, to attempt to define "working class"? Perhaps you are only entitled to define it if you are conscious of having been born working class and are now no longer so?



Left: from the Moser Glassworks—"Imprisoned tears," by Vera Liskova—for mass production, but unfortunately not chosen by buyers for sale in Great Britain

Right: rough sculpture in pale green sandblasted crystal, by Kepka, it won an Oscar at the CIFE exhibition in Paris this year

Far right: hand-engraved glass by Dagmar Hrabankova—an example of the "graduation piece" pupils leave behind at the School of Applied Arts for Glassmakers at Zelcezy Brod



## Look what you're missing

by DIANA POLLOCK

AT ANY international exhibition the Czechs win gold medals as well as unstinted admiration for the beauty and originality of their glass. But there is a horrid gap between all this splendour and what eventually turns up on the shelves of the average British shop. There are several answers to what happens between the fountain head and the drinking cup. The main fault, alas, is more in ourselves than in the stars over Bohemia.

The glass industry is still of enormous financial importance to the Czech economy though it has slipped back into fourth or fifth place as one might expect of a nation now heavily committed to an Eastern block development programme where tractors take precedence over consumer goods. There is also more competition in the international glass field. Prewar the Scandinavians were scarcely heard of in the glass and china department of Selfridges.

Prague has always been at the trading crossroads of Europe between the cultures of East and West. It is so still and in a way even more importantly than before, for the modern outlook and exuberance of modern Czech design is a recognition point for all Western cultures and stands out sparkling clear against the sombre and old-fashioned visual attitudes of most Communist States.

Instead of separate sales forces from each factory Glassexport, the Government organisation, with a single sales force sells the output of all Czech glass factories. They take the orders too, and this is where the mischief creeps in. It hardly matters how original or inspired the artists' work if the retail buyer demands large quantities of some bastardised design. "I'll have that bowl shape, on that

other stem, with the decoration over there." The results are stilted.

The argument is "We know what the public wants." Only partly true though it's an old, old wrangle. Given the choice between what's simple and perhaps near-beautiful and the horrendous (price being equal) which would sell? No one really ever tries to find out though there are a few dedicated shops in Britain who keep their integrity shining clean—but guess who's making the dough.

The Czechs find that conspicuous display is what the Italians like. Great cut-glass vases in lead crystal—most beautifully worked by craftsmen who could give the same loving care to any design. The less decorated shapes don't sell as well as the dear old faithful hobnail and glass surfaces cut within an inch of their life. Who shall blame the Czechs if they sell what we order and keep their skilled craftsmen, cutters, and engravers in work?

Buyers from all over the world go to the Bohemian glass factories. At any one time, at the Golden Lion Hotel at Liberec, the glass centre for Glassexport, the tables are full of buyers from Poland, Australia, Italy, Britain, South Africa—the Americans are a bit jumpy about buying from a Communist country at the moment. These are the men, retail buyers or import agents, who decide what we shall see. There is, of course, a major export of industrial glass which includes laboratory glass. For the consumer field 80 per cent goes out in table glass, chandeliers, and mass-produced designs, both hand-blown and moulded. It is in the art glass that the Czechs excel and this now takes up the remaining 20 per cent. A market that is growing all the time.

Most of the Czech art glass comes under a sculpture heading. The blown glass shapes,

beasts, birds, people, by Vera Liskova; the sandblasted green chumps of Kepka which won an Oscar at the CIFE exhibition in Paris this year, the pillars of glass like frozen ice cascades by Rens Roubicek lift the spirits. Svestikova's paper-weights, even Ladislav Jezek's engraved blocks in great chunks of crystal, are all witness to what the Czechs produce but which we seldom see within buying distance.

The training for glass craftsmen and designers is long and dedicated. Four years at the Secondary School of Applied Arts for Glassmakers in Zelcezy Brod from the age of 15. The students are chosen by examination, drawing, modelling, and the making of an original piece of glass to give the professors an idea, from the start, which course the students will follow. There are seven different branches including glass-blowing (the most highly paid eventually), cutting, and engraving. Other subjects are taught during the four year course, including the theory of economics, foreign languages, physics, geology... There's a job waiting list for graduates in every technique and those best suited go on to the Academy in Prague eventually setting up their own studios or working within any suitable factory.

Although run-of-the-mill Czech glass is on sale at Selfridges, John Lewis, Harrods, and so on it is maddening to think of all the lovely things—art glass or just table glass—we never see. Not because of any iron curtain but because of closed minds of our own importers and store buyers. Would it just be possible for the enterprising Czechs to put on a buying show of their most modern and exciting for the public and so confound the constipation of mind now restricting their imports?

**Heal's, Wool and Georgian are the Carpet People.**

**Read The Carpet People**

**at Heal's**

**Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.**



## Facets of Irish truth

The Compton report is already being interpreted to mean what its various interpreters want it to mean. The exaggerators are not helping to restore peace and sense in Northern Ireland. In yesterday's emergency debate in the Commons, Colonel Mitchell said that the report utterly confirmed the high reputation of the British army, which is not the whole truth. At the other extreme, Mr. McManus talked of a "brutal and invading army" and of many other myths as well, including the preposterous suggestion that Sir Edmund Compton had cooked his evidence to suit the Government. Mr. Fitt, in his statement in Belfast on Tuesday, produced the pernicious fantasy that the Compton report showed the British Army's interrogation methods were "far worse than those employed by the Russians or the Chinese." Mr. Fitt should tell that to the Hungarians and Czechs, or to the British and other UN servicemen who were interrogated by the Chinese in North Korea. Many men died under interrogation by the Chinese.

Some of the things that were done to internees under interrogation in Northern Ireland ought not to have been done. There was ill treatment, as Sir Edmund terms it. But to compare the British Army's interrogation methods with those of the Chinese or Russians is, on Sir Edmund's findings, totally unwarranted.

Most members of Parliament now seem to agree with the Government that the nature and rigor of the Army's interrogation methods must be examined further. The Compton report confirmed that there had been ill-treatment and deliberate attempts to make men afraid and to exhaust them physically. But the report did not show that the interrogators had exceeded their instructions. The question now is what instruc-

tions does Parliament wish to put in their place. Parliament—and not the army, as Mr. Callaghan stressed yesterday—must now decide how far a democratic society can allow its military servants to go in their search for intelligence. Intelligence is vital in a war against terrorists; lack of it means that civilians will be killed and injured. But in fighting the terrorists the army is acting in the name of Parliament and of the country as a whole. The House, as Mr. Callaghan said, will have to ask itself to define the point at which ill-treatment descends into brutality. The House will also have to ask itself how far Parliament can properly sanction the rough handling and coercion of people who have been taken into custody even when the object is to save lives. The answers are not easily given.

There is another question at which Parliament may have to look—the demand for censorship of news and broadcasts from Northern Ireland. It is a mistaken and misguided demand. It does not come from the army, which has pursued a sensibly open policy, but from a minority of MPs. Censorship does not in itself create security; rather it creates doubt and suspicion. People will ask what is being hidden. Even at a time of total war, censorship in this country was used only to prevent premature disclosure of military movements, of operational plans, and of weapons design. It was not used to stop reporters talking to troops. There are occasions when reporters and cameramen have to exercise restraint: they cannot expect immediate answers from a commander dealing with a riot. They must also take care to present as balanced a picture as circumstances permit. But if there have been errors, the remedy does not lie in imposing censorship. That will only undermine the public's confidence that it is being told the truth.

## Dollars and the alliance

Politics, Bismarck is credited with saying is only concentrated economics. Certainly the crisis in the world's trading and monetary systems has obvious political implications. To judge from Mr. John Connally's latest speech, the United States is still determined to take a tough line with the other major trading nations in the Western alliance. The reverberations could well shake NATO and all West Europe's defensive arrangements, in addition to changing the balance of power in the Middle East. Perhaps, as the possibilities are seen, President Nixon's advisers will draw back. If not, the consequences could do more towards dismantling existing Western defence than the Warsaw Pact's planners have ever imagined in their wildest dreams.

The United States is still determined that others will agree to a radically new pattern of exchange rates. Washington is equally insistent that her trading partners must be prepared to abandon a range of trading practices objected to by US business. In addition US spokesmen have made it clear that a solution to the problems of the dollar can only be achieved when the other nations also shoulder a far bigger share of the cost of paying for the Western military effort. It is this last demand which is now causing anxious debate within NATO itself.

So far the US has not made public any figure for the increased share of its defence costs that it wants borne by the NATO nations and Japan. But US spokesmen have said that the object of the sharing of defence costs, the abolition of "unfair" trade practices, and the new currency parities would be to produce a turnaround of \$13,000 millions in the US balance of payments. Coincidentally the annual cost to the United States of American forces assigned to NATO is a similar figure. This has led some observers in Washington to speculate that the Administration is anxious to shift about one-third of this total on to Western European shoulders. Although a transfer on this scale would be enormous, there are signs that the Americans will take as tough a stand on military support costs as they are

on the other contentious currency and trade issues. In his New York speech this week Mr. Connally hinted again that failure to reach agreement between the US and her allies would encourage isolationist pressures within America. In other words, if NATO is not prepared to share the burden President Nixon will be under increasing pressure to accelerate the withdrawal of the American military presence in Europe.

In response, there are various attitudes that the West European members of NATO can adopt. The first is to pay up and shut up. There will be a strong temptation to do just that. But the probable size of the economic sacrifice being demanded by Washington will strengthen the hands both of latent neutralists and of neo-Gaullists in Europe. Both will object to American high-pressure politics and claim that the international economic outlook is too uncertain for most Europeans to be able to shoulder such big additional burdens to their balance of payments.

Thereafter the neutralists and the neo-Gaullists will take a different line. The neutralists will say that an American withdrawal is no bad thing: a conventional invasion of Western Europe by the Warsaw Pact states is unlikely and any nuclear blackmail from the East would still involve the US. Therefore, the neutralists will argue, disengagement from NATO is safe and can encourage a parallel movement away from dependence on Russia within the Warsaw Pact. The neo-Gaullists will argue the exact opposite: that Europe must recognise the fact of America's economic decline and provide her own nuclear shield—at whatever economic price. This case may be received with some sympathy by the British Government, for Mr. Heath has spoken of a nuclear force "held in trust for Europe." But the cost will be huge and the credibility of a small European nuclear force will be doubtful.

If the tough American line is pushed to its logical conclusion, one of these options will have to be adopted by the West European members of NATO. None of them is comfortable, to say the least. Fortunately we are some way yet from having to decide directly on any of the three.

## For the aggrieved citizen

Most of the complaints aimed at the Ombudsman are about local government and are instantly disqualified for that reason. Mr. Peter Walker's promise of "a proper ombudsman system in local government" is therefore directed at a real problem. In theory the local councillor ought to be acting as the grievance man, but in practice he does not do it very well. For one thing, the councillor is often directly implicated in the actions complained about. Correspondingly a complaints counter at the town hall may seem to be altogether too much on the defensive, and judge in its own cause. The case for an independent local ombudsman to hear complaints about local administration was recognised by Mr. Wilson as long ago as July, 1964, and the promise of ombudsmen for local government was made by Mr. Crosland when Labour adopted the Redcliffe-Maud scheme for local government reform. Action

must still await the legislation promised by Mr. Walker (though some local authorities have already made experiments of their own in providing machinery for dealing with complaints).

The somewhat muted and private performance of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (to give the Ombudsman his full formidable title) has not been too encouraging. His usefulness has been reduced by keeping him at arm's length from the public (complaints have to be passed on through MPs), by screening his activities from publicity, and by restricting the area of his functions. The British experience so far has been analysed in a new book by Frank Stacey ("The British Ombudsman", from the Oxford University Press at £4). The lesson to be drawn is not that the appointment is mere window-dressing, but that the redress of grievances should be made easier to come by for the ordinary citizen.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Schools dogma

Sir—If your report (November 10) is to be believed, Margaret Thatcher is getting pretty desperate in her defence of allocating all the "improvement" money to primary schools. She maintains that secondary schools have previously had an unfair share of resources. Your report then mentions that from 1965 to 1967 nearly £43 millions were spent on secondary schools compared with only £18 millions on primary schools. As Margaret Thatcher knows very well those two years were untypically high for secondary school improvement.

The facts (from Hansard, July 28, 1971) are as follows:

Year	Primary	Secondary	Total
65-66	8.4	35.5	43.9
66-67	10.6	29.3	39.9
67-68	14.3	13.1	27.4
68-69	7.5	8.7	16.2
69-70	14.5	11.5	26.0
70-71	11.5	2.0	13.5
71-72	16.5	2.5	19.0
72-73	43.5	—	43.5
73-74	48.0	—	48.0

Thus, before the onset of Margaret Thatcher's policy, the balance between primary and secondary schools was being redressed. Some £64 millions were spent on the former and £38 millions on the latter. After a year or two more of the same balance, the primaries would have caught up.

Of course, between 1969 and 1972 the secondary schools have had the school leaving age programme, which must be held to contain an "improvement" element. And, of course, none of these figures are much value unless set against an agreed measure of need, which is not available.

But there is no ground, on Margaret Thatcher's argument, for denying secondary schools any improvement. The real basis for this is dogma: the Secretary of State is determined to prevent any local authority having any flexibility of provision which might enable it to abolish selection. She cannot cut out "roofs over heads" but she will cut out "improvement." No Education Minister since the war has been so blatantly and squally partisan.

Yours sincerely,  
Tyrell Burgess.  
34 Sandilands,  
Croydon, Surrey.



MRS THATCHER on a school visit: "partisan about resources."

### Labour's alienated voters

Sir—It is difficult to follow the logic of your argument in your leading article, "Labour's Choice of Image" (November 15). You say that the re-election of Roy Jenkins as Deputy Leader will help to hold the Labour Party together and it will help to reassure the kind of people whom Labour must attract at the next election.

But is it an historical fact that Roy Jenkins was in situ when Labour lost the last election. As an active campaigner I found that people, rightly or wrongly, cared little about the restoration of the balance of payments. They were outraged at the means by which this was achieved—disastrous housing cuts, the broken pledge to raise

### Probation moves forward

Sir—Your report on Mr. Nigel Grindrod's comments on probation (Guardian, November 15) doubtless emphasises only some of his points. Mr. Grindrod can hardly be unaware that many of us in the probation service are already experimenting with more meaningful methods of supervision. It would be a pity if your readers did not appreciate that a fund of new ideas exists in imaginative schemes being tried out in various parts of the country.

Increased involvement in the community and the use of group work methods could reinforce both probation and after-care work. But if these schemes are to become more widespread, and particularly if the appropriate settings are to be available, then the proper resources will have to be supplied.

The probation service has in the past proved its flexibility and its readiness to take up more effective methods of working. I believe that, given the resources, the service will continue to meet this challenge.

Yours faithfully,  
17 Russell Court,  
Long Eaton, Nottingham.

### Eroding values

Sir—Internment without trial is the anti-democratic measure which allows property such as the one for "patriotic censorship" made by some Conservative backbenchers to further erode society's values.

What was that about patriotism being the last refuge of a scoundrel? And how will the defenders of democracy tread the line between those two necessities of the Compton report—"physical ill-treatment" and "brutality"?—Yours sincerely,  
9 Rinkheads Road,  
Beigate, Surrey.

### Hey, presto!

Sir—Sir Neville Cardus is woefully mistaken if he believes that after studying for a year he could compose music like Stockhausen. He could manage it in a week.—Sincerely,  
Benny Green.  
King's Langley, Herts.

the school-leaving age, the blasphemous reintroduction of prescription charges, the first inroads on school milk and meals.

Many voters saw Roy Jenkins as an essential protagonist of the "In Place of Strife" policy and of support for the Parliamentary Labour Party's (but not annual conference) sustaining of American policy in Vietnam.

Roy Jenkins has many virtues, which would be all the more acceptable without eager PR campaigns. But being an electoral asset is not one of them, though that may well be no reason for not voting for him. The "kind of people" who will be persuaded to vote Labour because of him next time may well be no more than those who

failed to ensure a Labour victory last time.

In my experience these people were infinitely fewer than the outraged, alienated and disappointed one-time Labour faithfuls who withheld both their votes and their work at the last election—it was their only sanction.

How do you know that the floaters who would be frightened by Michael Foot would not be outnumbered by the temporary absentee supporters who might begin to feel that the Labour Party had stopped playing consensus politics and had taken a step towards the Socialist principles which it was born to serve?—Yours sincerely,  
Kena M. Jeger.  
House of Commons.

### The real help that's wanted

Sir—I wonder if your reporter, or the organisation itself, would care to elucidate the final paragraph of your item (November 15) on "War on Want"? The organisation, we are told, will "attempt to cooperate with industry in providing something for the company concerned in return for long-term financial aid for fieldwork and development programmes."

Does this mean what it appears to mean: that "War on Want" will be helping British companies to exploit the Third World more efficiently? If so, this will encourage the suspicions of intelligent observers in East Africa (where I have recently spent some time).

Aid from the West, they say, where it isn't conscience-gelded, is not by rich people who fear, quite rightly, that the wicked maldistribution of world resources will produce a revolution to abolish their prosperity, is an ingenious device whereby Third World people are equipped with money to buy

### Parks surrender

Sir—You are doubtless right in claiming that the President's Council which does not provide a full-time staff for a National Park under its control will appear to be failing in its duty, but this in itself is no sufficient safeguard. The Countryside Act (1968) requires highway authorities, county councils included, to erect signposts "at every point where a footpath or bridleway leaves a metalled road" but by no means all of them have done so and it seems to be nobody's business to make them do their duty. The new agreement between the Countryside Commission and the county councils is a sequel to the Government's rejection of Sir Jack Langland's recommendation, endorsed by the commission, that every National Park should be governed by an independent committee, as the Peak Park is at present. It represents a surrender to county council pressure and is disappointingly retrograde.

Do we want to provide crutches for people who could stand straight if we didn't keep breaking their legs? "Want" is relative; it is the creation of spendthrifts, of the over-fed, the complacent, the predatory and the over-paid. Of course you're not over-paid, sir; no one will ever admit he is; but the real resources you squander are surely excessive.

Angus Calder.  
1 Randolph Place,  
Edinburgh 3.

### 'Secrecy' over the free milk

Sir—Your report on the view taken by the Association of Municipal Corporations concerning confidential documents will, I hope, be brought to the notice of all local authorities, particularly the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, where secrecy is the order of the day.

Far from revealing confidential documents to the press, it is impossible for elected councillors of the minority party to obtain copies of documents, not classed even as confidential, prepared for the London Boroughs Association, on which we have no representative member.

I refer to two counsels' opinions concerning the legality of the provision of free school milk for seven- to 13-year-olds by the boroughs.

As the spokesman of the minority party on the Health Committee, I requested copies of these documents, after a resumé of their contents had been presented to this committee. Neither the Medical Officer of Health, nor the Town Clerk could produce them, the latter having been "instructed" not to do this.

At the next council meeting this request was again refused by the over-paid Crofton, the leader of the majority party. My own view, and that of my colleagues, including qualified lawyers, is that these documents should be made available to elected councillors on request, particularly since on the issue of free school milk the decision seems to hang on a legal thread.—Yours truly,  
Patricia Seers.  
15 Hobury Street,  
Chelsea, London SW 10.

### The threat to Peredur school

Sir—Your report (November 8) of the national failure to provide adequate facilities for the specialised education of autistic children places in better perspective the work at Peredur School which you had featured four days previously. Although Peredur is one of only four schools in the country which provide autistic treatment, particularly the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and the only one to cater also for adolescents, its very existence is now being threatened by the thoughtless proposal to build the East Grinstead by-pass through its farm and grounds and even close to its hostel and classrooms.

This by-pass will inevitably derange the tranquil atmosphere which the school authorities have found so necessary for the successful treatment of these unfortunate children, and it will expose the children to greatly increased levels of toxic pollutants, notably carbon monoxide and lead, both of which can harm the central nervous system. . . . I cannot believe that the County Council will wish knowingly to expose them to further risk.

D. Bryce-Smith.  
Department of Chemistry,  
Reading University.

### Observed fact

Sir—In his interview with Terry Coleman, the retiring Astronomer-Royal is probably right in opining that in depicting scientists "literary gents" made a most abominable but it is a little unfair to make this assertion in the context of "Two on a Tower." In 1881, when writing his novel, Thomas Hardy visited the Royal Observatory at Greenwich by appointment and checked astronomical details with the staff there.

David Leggett.  
14 Annesley Road,  
London SE 3.

### Close shave

Sir—Members of Bradford College, Berkshire, almost rebelled when it was announced that every boy was to have a haircut before the end of the term. The new headmaster, A. O. H. Quick, was greeted at morning assembly by feet stamping when he announced the new regulation.

These are acts of intolerance on both sides and they have merely succeeded in furthering the collapse of the mutual acquiescence vital to education. The apparent reluctance of the headmaster to act upon the wishes of the boys is damaging to the master-boy relationship which is so necessary to a good education.

Mark Leach.  
Bradfield College,  
Reading, Berks.

## Whither the wooing now?

HELLA PICK on Europe's reaction to Mr Heath's advances to the French

THE picture of Edward Heath as an ardent wooer is slightly out of keeping, but there is no doubt that his approach as far as France is concerned. Last May there was the summit in Paris, only last week there were all those pictures of the Prime Minister talking happily with M. Maurice Schumann (coupled with all the backstage efforts to make the French Foreign Minister's visit to London agreeable).

There is the decision to have the Quaker pay another state visit to France. Above all, there are the attempts to paper over policy differences, and present a common position on such questions as the project for a European security conference, on the international monetary crisis, on the future shape of the Community.

Mr Heath is engaged in a quite deliberate operation to win President Pompidou's trust and achieve a marriage of reason between France and Britain. There is a growing body of opinion that warily believes Mr Heath's objective to be the creation of an Anglo-French nuclear force. The French are far from convinced, and so far refuse to give encouragement. But Mr Heath is a persistent man, and believes that time is on his side.

The rest of the Community is watching the operation with a mixture of satisfaction and suspicion: satisfaction because Heath's efforts to win French support no doubt help the cause in removing the French veto on British Common Market membership; suspicion because a great many question marks hang over the Prime Minister's objectives now in cementing the entente cordiale more firmly than ever.

### Green light

The Germans are most deeply concerned. There is little personal warmth in the relationship between Heath's Government and Willy Brandt's. Germany had looked forward to Britain's membership of the EEC to build a triumvirate on the Community to give it a powerful sense of purpose and direction. Now they question whether the situation does not have the makings of an eternal triangle with all the machination and suspicion this involves even in a permissive age.

When President Pompidou dropped his objection to British Common Market membership there was much speculation over his motives. Although he gave the go-ahead at the Community's summit in December 1968, the light went really green only this spring when there was no longer any doubt that Germany was regaining its political confidence, and intended to use its economic strength to back political objectives.

It is far too simplistic to assume that this alone persuaded President Pompidou to use the same glittering Elysée salon where President de Gaulle exercised his veto, to sit with Mr Heath, and point the way into the EEC. But the Germans themselves believe that France is looking to an axis with Britain as a counterweight, rather than a complement, to Germany.

Of course President Pompidou also sees in Mr Heath a natural ally in his determination to build a European Community composed of nation states, coming together for common objectives, but stopping short of federation. Yet this is not so immediately relevant. Nobody can really predict at this point how the Community will develop, and much will depend on whether the EEC's project for economic and monetary union will ever get seriously off the ground.

That project would only make sense if there were centralised decision-making on many vital aspects of economic policy. Neither France nor Britain is ready to face these implications.

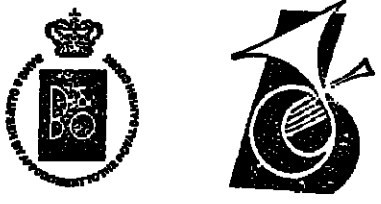
### Special access

Mr Heath does however seem to have succeeded in persuading France that Britain has really broken the umbilical cord with the United States and that he is far more ready to abandon the "special relationship" with Washington than a Germany which still attaches immense importance to the presence of US troops in Europe. The last act in ending this special relationship with the US will come when Britain decides to call on the US Congress to amend the MacMahon Act under which Britain has special access to US nuclear technology.

France has made it plain that she will not discuss nuclear cooperation with Britain while the obstacle of the MacMahon Act remains. But the French are also so reserved because they see perhaps more clearly than Mr Heath the problem which mere open talk about an Anglo-French nuclear force would pose for Germany.

It is all very well for Mr Heath to talk (as he has done in his Godkin lectures) of an Anglo-French nuclear force in trust for Europe. It would be politically near-impossible to conceive of a European nuclear force which sought to exclude Germany's hand from the trigger. On the other hand, the USSR is bound to maintain its resolute opposition to the idea of giving Germany direct control over the use of nuclear weapons. Even if the German hand were bound to a West European nuclear defence command, Russia would see it as a major obstacle to European reconciliation.


France would dearly love to lead the Western cohorts in conciliation, and pressing hard to achieve the kind of European security conference that would blur bloc politics in Europe. In this context nuclear talk with Britain would only be counter-productive. But then Mr Heath does not really believe that France or anyone else will achieve spectacular results in security conference. His grand design for Britain and France may reside in a more sympathetic hearing later. That is Germany's fear.



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### A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH DEVON: How better to see one's home-ground with fresh eyes than through the delight of strangers? Anyone who has travelled here will know that it is a bumpy sort of district; but the bumps are, I have to insist, hills and not mountains. We drive through these "mountains" along sacking ways from which the colours of the Fall are being to be attaining their most vivid hue. The absence of billboards is a worthy conversational topic, and the quality of the road surface is "just fantastic." We stop at a junction and let our gaze fall lovingly along a stretch of it; it is "paved." There are I point out seven thousand miles of unclassified roads in Devon surfaced in a similar manner. Skirting round Exmoor we call at a meet of the Exmoor Foxhounds. The "dogs" move off into a field of kale, instantly a fox goes out at the other end. A classic gallop of mounted followers ensues, across the fields. It is a scene such as you might have expected to experience only through the medium of a hunting print—a movie director could not have asked for more! One of our most dramatic landscape features is the Valley of Rocks, a sea-dissected river valley, at Lynton. The embattled cliffs and rearing piles of rock are enough to produce feelings of vertigo in anyone. But seemingly more significant than the hanging valley are the familiar stones, lying loose; one has passed them a hundred times or more. Such stones, unknown in the great alluvial plain, are greatly appreciated by two guests from Mississippi; two together.

BRIAN CHUGG



THREE men matter at Westminster in making policy on Northern Ireland. They are Mr Edward Heath, the Prime Minister, Mr Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, and Lord Carrington, Secretary for Defence. There are some important differences in their positions but in what for the time being, is the essential issue, they agree.

That is that there is no point in doing something for the sake of doing something, no point in pretending now to have the solution which has eluded their predecessors for some 400 years, and therefore a strong case for relying on the latest military advice which is, that by around the end of the year the security situation may have improved quite dramatically. We have reached the Westmoreland or MacArthur from Moscow Christmas stage of the affair.

My purpose on this occasion is simply to report what I understand to be the views of the three men who



Peter Jenkins on the Ministers who minister to Ulster

## Three men in a boat

count at the head of the Government. Their starting point is that there is not much to be done for the moment. The next political initiative will be "Faulkner plus" but probably not very much more.

Mr Heath at the Guildhall on Monday night once more suggested how it ought to be possible for it to be regarded as less than treason to argue for a peaceful and constitutional change in the state of Northern Ireland. Mr Faulkner has indicated in his Green Paper on parliamentary reform that a more "broadly-based administration" would have to rest on complete acceptance of Northern Ireland's constitutional status.

There is some room for manoeuvre here but not very much. Mr Faulkner is inhibited not by the small print of his Green Paper but by the political pressures under which he works. And British Ministers freely recognise the immense difficulties of operating a coalition rooted in fundamental differences about the Border. They are inclined to say "Brian has really come a very long way; a year ago he couldn't have produced a Green Paper like this". Exactly. That is the nature of a Northern Ireland's Prime Minister's position: by definition he has to move a year, if not 50 years, behind the times.

That leaves the "we must get on top of the gunmen" but it will take time" policy to which the Prime Minister and the Government have found no alternative. It's not like Algeria and still less like Vietnam because it is all taking place in Britain. The Northern Irish are British. We and they, the British, are up against highly organised and efficient urban guerrillas who don't want a political solution of any kind. If Ireland was united tomorrow the argument goes—the gunmen would move down Prime Minister Jack Lynch in Dublin. For the IRA are revolutionaries. (Ministers here tend to not a bit confused about the two wings of the

Bank Holiday—or Christmas 1972. Secondly, give Mr Faulkner more time. He is doing his best. He will move further if he can. He can be pushed a little further than that. If Faulkner falls it will come to direct rule. But at least then there might be some moderate Protestant support for direct rule as an alternative to Paisley rule. At the moment direct rule would put everybody against you.

Lurking beneath this policy are many doubts and dreams. Ministers are fed to the test with the Irish and beginning to get squeamish about the coercion policy. While arguing that it is best to do nothing very much when there is nothing very much which can be done, they are ready—almost eager to discuss long range solutions—partition, exchange of populations, unification. Thus history is repeating itself in this one precise sense: nobody knows what to do and therefore nobody is going to do it until it is too late and no enough.

MALCOLM DEAN in New York,

Wednesday, on a show that rehabilitates the Indian

## Totem pocus

FOR ALL his noble image, the American Indian of the past was as bad as if not worse than the present day American for his love of status symbols and his desire to win prestige by conspicuous consumption. This emerges from the first American Indian Art Exhibition for 30 years to be held in a New York gallery which opened this week to the acclaim of critics.

The man who assembled the exhibition, Norman Feder, a curator of American Indian art in the heart of Indian country at Denver, Colorado, yields to no one in his documentation of the debilitating effects of the white man on Indian culture. But he is a scholar, not a romantic, and in his catalogue to the exhibition he sets out in detail how Indians were committed to "keeping up with the Joneses."

Besides prestige, Mr Feder believes, vanity prompted much Indian decoration. But there was a third factor which might appeal more to a Protestant ethic—pride in craftsmanship. There was no art for art's sake with the Indians, with the possible exception of the Northwest coast. The idea of hanging a painting on a wall is completely alien. It was all functional, with either religious, ceremonial or practical use. And just as in the Gothic period in Europe, it was the items for religious use which produced the Indians' most splendid work.

The exhibition includes a wide selection of masks, including some false face masks from the Iroquois Indians which, because the Iroquois believed them to be still alive, photographers were requested not to photograph. The few remaining Iroquois who use them for healing and preventing diseases "feared" and care for the masks as though they were alive.

### Awareness

Why did New York have to wait 30 years between Indian art exhibitions (the last one was at the Museum of Modern Art)? The Whitney Museum of American Art, which is staging the present exhibition, admits that it is not unconnected with the political climate and the new awareness in the nation of the plight of the Indian.

### Token fee

It was not done to carve your own totem or to have one carved for you by a relative. But often the fee to the carver was only a small part of the cost. The lavish feast which had to be provided usually far exceeded the carver's cost.

Some craft work was cherished more for its prestige value than for its technical excellence. The Indian family on the plains who wanted their tepee decorated, did not seek out the decorator with the best painting skill but the Indian with the best war record.

In other tribes, glass beads, red coral, and spiny oyster shell decorations took the place of motor cars and houses in present day America.

Mr Feder believes the present show may be the last of its kind. Museums are becoming reluctant to loan Indian objects as they become more fragile with time. He was unable to obtain several items he wanted for the exhibition but still managed to gather 314 objects from 33 museums in North America and Europe. They represent 57 of the 300 American Indian tribes which once inhabited the United States.



Michael Lake on a new kind of pest power

## Antic roast

THE termite, traditionally regarded as the fellow who brought the house down, is today presented in an exciting and more consistent role as a highly nutritious food. This elevation of the termite from his hitherto unloved status of unmitigated pest will be welcomed in few quarters, but the topic earns a full chapter in a new book—*Termites: A World Problem*, by Dr Norman Hickin.

Termites are not only good food value, they are practically fantastic. A bargain purchase of lightly-roasted winged termites bought in a market place in Kinshasa, capital of the Congo, had a fat content of 44.40 per cent, a protein content of 36 per cent and amazing calorific value.

The number of calories per gramme of cheddar cheese is 582. The same figure for rump steak is only 322. But a gramme of termites gives 560 calories.

One of the researchers into this esoteric subject reports that in Uganda, termite colonies are regularly cropped for food. One was noted for its ability to produce four sacks of termites annually. This researcher also reported that when he sampled a serving of termites in Uganda he found they had a "rather gritty" taste.

### Fighters

In the Amazon some tribes are known to prefer soldier termites for reasons best known to themselves, although this may have something to do with the inspiration of warrior instincts and blind courage.

Dr Hickin, who is the scientific director of the pest control company Rentokill, goes on a bit more about soldier termites, which helps explain a bit more about the Amazonians, especially those who live on the left bank.

He says these soldiers are very long and will only attack when the enemy is on their right. There are also illustrations of nasute soldiers which, although blind, can accurately spray poison from their heads: and there is a four-inch long queen which lays or sprays—several eggs every minute for up to 15 years, which is one of the original causes of Dr Hickin's timely book.

Unlike some of the conditions under which Dr Hickin and many others of us work, he points out that some termite nests have air conditioning and humidity control built in by the workers, providing a safe, controlled environment for up to two million, give or take a day or so, soft-skinned and slow-moving lodgers.

### Sleeper havoc

Termites are found mostly in the Caribbean, Africa and Australasia—they have even among the tramine sleepers in Auckland, New Zealand, until the local council bought a fleet of trolley-buses. They should never be called white ants. In fact, their closest relatives are cockroaches.

Fossils show that termites have been around for 200 million years and they currently cause £500 million worth of damage to timber every year. There is no immediate danger in Britain. The only colonies are held by Rentokill at their East Grinstead laboratory, and by Forest Products research laboratory at Princes Risborough.

The Centre for Overseas Pest Research is considering building a termitarium in London as a sort of public entertainment. The state problem is to make sure such building is termite proof since at least one termitologist is known to have had his termitarium collapse when the floor show broke loose.

"THE question arises why should violence have to be portrayed at all on television? The answers are clear. First, conflict is of the essence of drama, and conflict often leads to violence. Secondly, the real world contains much violence in many forms, and when television seeks to reflect the world—in fact or fiction—it would be unrealistic and untrue to ignore its violent aspects."

The difficulties of the entire medium lie beneath that paragraph from the Independent Television Authority's new code on "Violence in Television Programmes" published yesterday. The work of a nine-man committee (who will continue their watch on the subject), the code is a substantial rewrite of the 1964 version, taking account of the build-up of research on the subject since then.

Unfortunately, for all the efforts being made—and the I.T.A. alone had committed a quarter-million pounds over the past ten years—the research has been less than conclusive. Public concern, on the other hand, has grown—the code has to proceed in important places by negative injunctions.

"There is no evidence that the portrayal of violence for good or 'legitimate' ends is likely to be less harmful to the individual, or to society, than the portrayal of violence for evil ends."

"There is no evidence that 'sanitized' or 'conventional' violence, in which the conse-



Violence at Grosvenor Square in 1968, as seen by millions of TV viewers

## Violent nights by Peter Fiddick

quences are concealed, minimized or presented in a ritualistic way, is innocuous."

While this is cautious—in line with the clearer injunctions about "violence for its own sake," "horror in costume remains horror," "verbal violence and domestic friction can unsettle children"—it remains on the side of the status quo.

Although, for instance, adventure series like *"The Saint"* or *"The Persuaders"* would appear to come clearly under the headings of "san-

itized violence" or (if you take it that the "baddie" always loses), even "violence for 'legitimate' ends" there is clearly no feeling by the committee that the state of research justifies ending for ever the people's punch-ups.

The effect of the code in this area is therefore likely to be undramatic as far as the viewer is concerned. The I.T.A.'s hope is that with this fresh jog at its elbow, the programme-maker will drop some proportion of his violent ideas early on, saving the

mutually painful process of the Authority's men pruning the finished programme.

Inevitably, at this particular time, when the coverage of Ulster and allied subjects have raised feelings for and against television to new heat, the publication of the code has inescapably appeared an event in itself. At Westminster and elsewhere yesterday, some people were asking, "Does it apply to Ulster?" The answer is that it does, but that it does not imply a change of any sort.

## MISCELLANY

### Lever tip

WHAT IS a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his seat on the Shadow Cabinet? A wry thought for Harold Lever as he waits for the ballots and settles into a new niche in the Labour pantheon as first hon. treasurer of the Socialist International.

His main task will be the familiar one of raising money. The International draws an annual budget of £30,000 from its 34 paying members. The Austrian general secretary, Hans Janitschek, is hoping Lever can bring in another £10,000 or more for special projects (and perhaps even for more fitting headquarters than the International's present offices over a greengrocer's shop in St John's Wood).

The International is giving its new treasurer star billing. For the conference in Vienna next month of Socialist Finance Ministers and Shadows (a sort of Left-of-Centre Group of 10), Lever has been allocated the royal suite in the Imperial Hotel. Previous occupants have included Hitler and Khrushchev.

● IN THE dawning of this age of ecologists, what is London's latest status symbol? Answer: a pair of breeding kestrels on your office roof. Neil Cliff, deputy chairman and conservation supremo of Shell Chemicals, told an environment conference yesterday that the capital's clean air is bringing back the kestrels, but selectively. The House of Lords has a pair, and the Savoy, County Hall, and Waterloo Station. But not, alas, their neighbour, the Shell Centre.

### Old stager

THE OLD FIRM of Wesker and Dexter is back on the road. The National Theatre is planning to premiere Arnold Wesker's latest play, *"The Old Ones"*, in the new year. It will be directed by John Dexter, who did most of the early Wesker plays at the Royal Court, starting with *"Chicken Soup with Barley"* in 1958.

After three critical failures in a row, Wesker knows he will be on trial this time. It doesn't worry him too much. "I spent three years on *'Friends'*, which I thought was going to be shattering. I spent 10 days on *'The Old Ones'*, and everyone says it's the best thing I've done since *'Chips'*." In the new play, he returns to his older areas of experiment (the East End), but armed, he says, with all that he has learnt since then. "Like all my plays, it's about survival. The two central characters are brothers—the eternal optimist and the eternal pessimist—who have quarrelled from an early age.



WESKER: on trial

As the years have gone on, the way they have quarrelled has developed into a quoting match. They no longer talk to each other, they quote at each other (Voltaire, Ruskin, Carlyle, Ecclesiastes, Buber)."

It ends, Wesker says, with a recognisable defiance. Something that people have always misunderstood in his plays. "There's been a decent survival, and people come away thinking it's optimism. Defiant survival is more concerned with going on."

### High pique

A LEARNED STUDY of the last general election quotes a Labour regional official as saying that, if one of his sitting MPs were defeated, he would count it a Labour gain. Peter Jackson, the rebellious former member for High Peak, is pretty sure they were talking about him.

He was indeed defeated, and has had his differences with the apparatchiks ever since. None the less, he has just been readopted unanimously by the constituency party. Jackson is heartened, too, by the decision last week of his old Liberal opponent, Dennis Wrigley, not to stand again. Wrigley polled 7,119 last time. The Tory majority was only 1,504. Another Labour gain?

### Rejection slip

CHRIS SEARLE, the messianic young teacher who was sacked from a Stepney school for printing his pupils' poems without the governors' permission, is having his first novel published today. And thereby hangs an oft-told tale.

The book was offered to half a dozen London publishers, who rejected it like 90 per cent of all first novels. Searle took it then to Norman Hidden, recently chairman of the Poetry Society, who had taught him at Hornchurch Grammar School. Hidden read it, liked it, and decided to publish it through his

Workshop Press, which specialises in poetry.

After the fracas over *"Stepney Words"*, some of the publishers remembered Searle's novel, *"Pollu"*, a counterpoint of Redbrick university and First World War trenches. Offers were produced. *"Pollu"* is published by Workshop Press at £1.80.

### Straight fight

THE WHITE HOUSE has turned down its thumbs to the effort of Thomas Forcade, director of the American underground press syndicate, to become an accredited correspondent.

Like the Serjeant at Arms' rejection of Auberon Waugh as Lobby correspondent for *"Private Eye"*, no reason has been given. But Washington rumour has it that the Secret Service was worried that Forcade might stage a repeat performance of an incident in which he hurled a custard pie at a member of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography during a public hearing.

Forcade, who edited Abbie Hoffman's *"Steal This Book"*—a path which led to dispute between the two revolutionaries and had to be adjudicated by a "people's court"—is reported to be disgusted by his rejection. Shucks.

### Star quality

CONSTERNATION at the Consumers' Association. As a slip to their *"Good Food Guide Dinner Party Book"*, published today, the consumers thought how nice it would be for the first 3,000 lucky readers to get a free sample of star anise. Huge consignments of the exotic spice arrived from points east.

Then, horror of horrors, someone mentioned that surely star anise in large quantities was poisonous. Frenzied research ensued. Eventually an answer came from Kew: the Japanese star anise, a garbled and unsightly growth, is indeed a danger. But the Chinese variety which looks like an elegant fossilised daisy, is kosher.

Sighs of relief from the Consumers' Association, which happily had patronised the right side of the Bamboo Curtain. Buy your ideologically wholesome cookbook now.

● A BREATHE of peace? The U.K.'s November broadcasts boast that the unions have won a 19 per cent "wage increase" from the Prime Minister. Skipper Ted has agreed that the maximum daily allowance for trade unionists on public service work should be increased from £4 a day to £4.75. It won't stop them boycotting Robert Carr's tribunals.

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## RMC shocks Redland with £74M offer

By JOHN COYNE

Ready Mixed Concrete last night launched an unexpected £74 millions takeover bid for Redland, the brick and building products manufacturer where Lord Beeching has recently taken the helm.

The bid was sparked off by Redland's own £15 millions takeover bid for the waste disposal firm of Purle Brothers. RMC's current offer is conditional on this takeover not being implemented.

The bid caught the Redland management on the hop, and the only reaction from that direction last night was a bland statement that "there is no useful comment that we can make at this stage." But no board likes having a surprise bid like this slipped in by proxy.

RMC explains that it was not able to extend the normal courtesies of prior talks between the two managements because of the speed with which the bid had to be thrown together.

RMC has been eyeing Redland ever since Redland took over Hall and Hamm River and thus made a tacit admission of the industrial logic of merging its own building products manufacturing with the more basic building materials of sand and gravel, but had to move fast when Redland proposed to take over and integrate the Purle waste business.

RMC now sees the commercial justification for a merger of the two groups on much the same lines as the Hall and Hamm affair. The two businesses of RMC and Redland are complementary, and for RMC, both expansion through better geographical coverage in fields where it already operates, and a broadening of the product base by taking it into the full range of building products manufacturing.

Redland is now considering the bid and will make a further statement as soon as possible, but it is difficult to see how it could reject the overtures on the grounds of any lack of commercial logic.

That leaves only the question of price should Redland's board

THE ALLIED BREWERY bid talks off, Trust Houses Forte plunges on towards the inevitable bust-up and possible disaster. Yesterday the smouldering dispute between Lord Crowther's faction and Sir Charles Forte's side once again broke out into the open.

The "Daily Telegraph" carried a story, clearly originating in the Forte camp, which stated flatly that it had been unofficially confirmed that Sir Charles intended to make "a clean sweep of the board," that the Trust Houses directors would be asked to resign rather than face Sir Charles's opposition to their re-election, and that Lord Thorneycroft (a Forte nominee to the board) would become independent chairman when Lord Crowther retires next May.

Lord Thorneycroft quickly issued a statement confirming he had discussed this possibility with Sir Charles but stating he had said his view was that a decision on the matter could only be made nearer the time, and in the light of any contribution he felt he could make to the company's affairs. Nevertheless the significance of the

## Sir Charles starts war of nerves

By Charles Raw

story is that it suggests a new militancy on the part of Sir Charles.

What has probably not been sufficiently appreciated is that Sir Charles can now claim and probably command a majority of the THF board: for Lord Robens, who was appointed on October 26, was, like Lord Thorneycroft, a Forte nominee.

Although the Trust Houses side were not opposed to Lord Robens, they were out-maneuvred, just as they were over Michael Pickard's dismissal as managing director.

There had been discussions about adding a number of directors to the board, with

nominations from both sides, and an attempt to find a real independent. But it was only just before the board meeting that the Trust Houses men discovered that the Forte side were going ahead with the nomination of Lord Robens.

Once again they were caught on one short: their unfortunate Australian member was off on his travels, and they could do nothing but abstain on the Lord Robens nomination.

While the Forte case was finding expression in the "Daily Telegraph," the "Financial Times" yesterday had a story which equally clearly emanated from a Trust Houses source. This reiterated

the fact that the Trust Houses side are looking at ways in which the merger could be undone, a solution vehemently opposed by Sir Charles.

Advice on this was first sought back in the summer: some say it can be done, some that it cannot, at least not with complete fairness to both sides.

Michael Pickard himself has been most involved in these studies, especially since the remarks of the judge in Robert Maxwell's action against the Department of Trade and Industry helped to rebrandish Pickard's image in the City: if the two components were split up, he

might very well be reappointed in his job as managing director of Trust Houses, although whatever happens it would be unlikely for him to be reappointed to that job in the merged group.

Nevertheless no demerger could now go through without the approval of Sir Charles Forte and his supporters, and they state firmly that it is impossible. Even the power of the Trust Council, which has still to elect a chairman to replace Lord Hacking, is effectively reduced by Sir Charles's majority. For the council can really only act to break a board deadlock.

So Sir Charles could theoretically do precisely what the "Daily Telegraph" story reported—and there is no doubt he would like to. But not only would that do severe damage to the company, but Sir Charles knows that the Trust Houses side could still fight back in perhaps more drastic ways.

So the situation could gradually become more tense until next May, when either Lord Crowther resigns, as was the stated intention at the time of the merger, or Lord Crowther stays put, justifying his stand publicly and bringing a final showdown.

## State owned shipping line sold

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The National Freight Corporation, the publicly-owned transport group, yesterday announced that it was selling its shipping subsidiary, Atlantic Steam Navigation, to a private enterprise group, for almost £5.6 million.

Atlantic Steam runs commercial vehicle roll on/roll off and container services between Great Britain and both the Continent and Ireland.

This is by no means classical case of a "hiving-off" since the National Freight Corporation has long wanted to diversify itself of its shipping subsidiaries to allow itself more freedom of choice. The only difference which a Conservative Government has made is that it is now selling a private enterprise instead of British Rail—a proposal which the present Government looks on with disfavour.

The NFC had always wanted to sell off Atlantic Steam which is profitable in a package with its other shipping subsidiaries. Associated Hummer Lines, which incurred a loss of £324,000 last year.

The purchase price of £5,550,000 for Atlantic Steam values the company at 7.4 times last year's profit of £753,000 and 37 times this year's expected profit (after a nil tax charge) of between £125,000 and £150,000.

This year's profit has been affected by the political trouble in Northern Ireland, reduced charter income, and the cost of increasing capacity on the Belfast-Birmingham route, which is expected to produce enhanced profit in 1972.

The purchase price is being satisfied by the issue of 3.7 million ordinary 5p shares of European Ferries which are being placed privately at a price of 127p each, compared with last night's closing price of 160p.

## ANTHONY HARRIS reports on the confusing state of play in the international monetary negotiations and asks

"REALLY I THINK the diplomatic service is rather better at this sort of thing than we are."

This despairing comment from a top British official is an apt enough comment on the flurry of announcements and counter-announcements which have left the meeting of the Group of Ten still in doubt after 48 knock-about hours.

To give you the flavour, here is a rumour-by-rumour account of the past few days important rumouring activity.

Last week, you may remember, the meeting scheduled for Rome on November 23 was postponed at the request of the Americans—which, as you will see, is the only hard fact we have so far.

In Europe, and especially in Brussels, this was interpreted as a hopeful sign. The Americans were clearly cooking up a new plan—perhaps a move on the gold price, which would require Congressional approval.

It was generally expected that Mr John Connally, the US Treasury Secretary, would announce some such move in his speech to the Economics Club in New York the night before last.

In the event Mr Connally made a tough speech which did not mention gold: but the fact that he did not mention it has proved quite enough to keep the optimists on this side of the water happy.

Meanwhile in the US, the official briefing was that Mr Con-

## Where is the poker game...

nally had put off the meeting—because he thought the Europeans needed more time to resolve their differences. And according to French reports, that is just what they were doing at Versailles. More optimism.

Meanwhile, again Professor Schiller came to London to talk to Mr Anthony Barber, and M. Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, consulted Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Professor Schiller told German correspondents that although there were still differences between Britain and Germany, Britain was nearer to the German than the French position on the crisis.

On to this week: when would the postponed meeting take place?

Rumour 1: The Americans wanted to discuss a package of parity changes and burden sharing, so the meeting would be held in Brussels after December 7, when the NATO Powers meet.

Rumour 2: The Italians announced that the meeting would after all be in Rome on November 30. The Americans, though, as chairman, then said it was their business to announce the meeting. The Italians subsequently denied that they had made an announcement, but still held that the meeting would be in Rome on November 30.

Rumour 3: Sources in Brussels said that the meeting would be held in Rome on December 6. The talks might or might not cover burden-sharing.

Rumour 4: The Swiss, who are only observers anyway, said that the meeting would be on December 6, and went on to explain that one whole delay was nothing to do with American policy or European problems. Mr Connally had requested the delay for the sake of the Japanese.

First, we are likely to see a decisive round of play on November 30, or December 6, or whenever it is?

In order of desperation, the Japanese and the Germans are extremely anxious for a solution as soon as possible, and may be prepared to raise the stakes to get it. Certainly the German rapprochement with France seems to have been secured by almost entirely German concessions—although the French may well be ready to close the present gap between the mark and the franc a little.

The French and the British would like a solution on conditions. The French want to see the gold price up; the British are partly worried about the parity adjustment for the pound to get it. Certainly the Bank of England's tactics in the currency market would suggest, and partly concerned to see that a good deal of the correction of the US deficit is done through trade and burden sharing (where US interests are

much the same as ours) rather than through parities. Peace, of any such concessions.

And Mr Connally may have a ace up his sleeve. I believe it is possible that after all his public reluctance to move at all eagerly tell everyone, he may suddenly prove willing after getting others, especially the French, to agree not to follow the dollar down—to offer a much bigger US contribution via the gold price than anyone expects. It could be 7½ or 8 per cent instead of 5½; and by this means he would get a bigger average adjustment. This would put the French, and to some extent ourselves, in the spot, but make life easier for the Germans and the Japanese.

For his final ace is just this: That no one, not even in the Six, has been able yet to agree what on earth to do if we fail to reach agreement. A touch of 127p each company will look more attractive than none.

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## £10M counter bid for Venesta by Norcros

The long-awaited counter offer for Venesta International and its 63 per cent-owned subsidiary, Keizer Venesta, materialised yesterday with a £10.3 millions bid from Norcros.

The offer values the Venesta ordinary shares at 52p each which is just under 10p more than the Ozalid bid. However, a takeover battle looks unlikely. Mr Nicholas Kiehl, managing director of Ozalid, emphasised yesterday: "We have no intention of paying a penny more than we originally offered."

The offer from Norcros has the full support of the Venesta directors who are accepting it in respect of their own holdings which amount to 11.5 per cent of the ordinary capital.

Norcros also announced yesterday a profit forecast of £3.5 millions pre-tax for the current year. This compares with £3 millions for 1970 and is in line with the 16 per cent improve-

ment in interim profit reported in August.

The board plans to increase the dividend from 22.5 per cent to 24 per cent with a final payment of 15 per cent.

## Wheeler Rest. raises payout

Wheeler's Restaurants, which recently announced that discussions were taking place that might lead to the Lex Service Group making an offer for the company's capital at about 150p per share, plans to raise its dividend by 7½ points this year.

The interim dividend is being increased by 2½ per cent to 20 per cent and subject to the usual provisions the board forecasts a final of 40 per cent making 60 per cent, against 52 per cent.

Meantime, the group reports that the pre-tax profit leaped from £35,475 to £131,565 in the six months to September 30.

## CITY COMMENT

ABBEY/HAMBRO

### Awkward timing

THE SURPRISING feature of Hambro Bank's decision to sever its links with Abbey Life is that, although its contract to manage the Abbey properties still has some time to run, Hambro is not receiving any compensation.

Hambro, perversely has maintained in the past that there was no conflict of interest between its role as adviser to Abbey Life and controlling shareholder in Hambro Life, a firm of the same line of business as Abbey and run by Mr Mari Weinberg, until a year ago Abbey's managing director.

That the bank was having second thoughts became clear last month when it agreed to sell out its stake in the National Westminster Bank unit trust company—Hambro has extensive unit trust interests of its own.

But the timing and conditions of its latest rationalisation move seems to indicate that it sees some benefits from cutting its links with Abbey. An obvious line here is that it will now be free to play a more active role in managing the investments of Hambro Life.

For Abbey Life the Hambro decision comes at what might be thought an awkward time. Responsibility for managing the fund passes to them on January 4, and administrative responsibility in a transitional period covering subsequent months.

Abbey is already pulling in money faster than it can invest it, and it now has a liquidity ratio of around 30 per cent in its £72 millions fund. It is pulling in new money at the rate of £1 million per week. Although Abbey has been building up investment expertise in anticipation of the day when it severed its links with Hambro, the process will now have to be accelerated.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE

### Cunard plan at sea?

IT HAS been whispered around the City that Trafalgar House Investments had run into unus-

pected snags with its ambitious scheme to utilise the huge Cunard tax losses to the group's own benefit, and the interim report does little to allay these doubts.

The report says that the Cunard acquisition raises important questions with regard not only to the amount and timing of its profit contribution to the group, but also to the amount of the national provision for tax on current revenue which is henceforth to be made.

Well it may raise the questions but Trafalgar is not going to answer them. It merely promises that the chairman's statement with the six months' accounts will be as explicit as possible about this matter and will contain the customary summary of group affairs.

This report will be dispatched in January and covers the six months to end-September. A shortened period because of the change in accounting year-end from March to September. This management date is significant in terms of tax, for any grouping benefits relating to the Cunard acquisition only apply in full once the relevant members of the group are running continuous 12-month accounting periods.

Meanwhile Trafalgar's own trading experience is up to expectations. Preliminary estimates show net revenue for the six months to end-September at £3.33 millions before tax against a comparable £2.23 millions.

ROTHSCHILD TRUST

### Europe via Canada

IN WHAT could be a very significant deal Rothschild Investment Trust (RIT) announced last night it is to invest £3.25 million in the Magnum Fund and its subsidiary, Alextram NV.

Magnum is the Toronto-based investment trust managed by the illustrious Mr Leo Model of New York stockbrokers, Model Rowland.

Canada has got correspondingly smaller and smaller.

To restore the balance RIT could simply have started buying stocks on Wall Street, but by taking a major stake in an American investment trust the company can avoid paying the dollar premium by funding its investment "off-shore."

Most people believe that before long, and probably as soon as Britain joins the Common Market, the dollar premium will be abolished. But it is not the only reason why RIT has taken a stake in Magnum.

RIT says somewhat ambiguously that it is to have a say in the management of Magnum commensurate with its investment. In the main RIT's £8.25 millions investment is in convertible fixed interest stocks to ensure income but assuming full conversion it will end up with 40 per cent of the enlarged Magnum equity.

At the same time, to coincide with Rothschild's investment, the fund is to transfer its management from Toronto to Amsterdam. The move will reduce Magnum's capital gains tax bill, but it will also give RIT a valuable foothold in Europe.

MORGAN GRENFELL

### Punching it out

COMPUTER has become a dirty word in the City, much so that Morgan Grenfell decided to hold a press conference to explain that its baby actually worked—and rather well, it thought.

After investing £150,000 in development and £280,000 on ICL hardware, the bank says it has now streamlined its foreign exchange and investment operations considerably and hopes to put routine banking procedures on to the machine by next February.

Tactfully changing the subject when the unfortunate computer experiences of its friends down the road at Rothschild were mentioned, Morgan Grenfell gave the secret of living with a computer.

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## 10,000 to lose smelter jobs

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

British Aluminium announced yesterday that 10 per cent of the group's 10,000 work force would be declared redundant over the next eight months. The company blamed the decision on the world recession in the industry, but the redundancies are bound to assume a much wider significance in the light of ministerial statements that the country is on the verge of an economic boom.

British Aluminium, which was responsible for building one of the three smelters commissioned during the Labour administration, is one of the country's biggest producers of aluminium and claims a third of the market.

Yesterday's redundancies are in addition to the loss of 400 jobs over the next three years at the company's chemical works at Newport, Monmouthshire, announced earlier in the year.

### Heaviest blow

The latest batch of redundancies will also fall heaviest on South Wales. Over 500 jobs will be lost at the group's Resolven rolling mill in Glamorgan where unemployment is already well over 4 per cent. The group's rolling mills at Falkirk will be affected and 50 jobs will be lost at the research and development centre at Gwent, near London. British Aluminium is a subsidiary of Tube Investments, the giant engineering concern, but 48 per cent of its shares are owned by the American group Reynolds Metal.

A spokesman for BA said yesterday that the action had been made necessary by the depressed state of demand, prices, and profits, together with an acceleration of rationalisation plans which have been going on for some time. The redundancies are the latest in a cycle which have already been ducked by the other major producers Alcan and Rio Tinto Zinc.

They coincide with the slow commissioning of the three aluminium smelters which were built during the high tide of interventionism by the last Labour Government. All three smelters, at Alcon, BA and RTZ, have admitted that they would never have been built but for the 40 per cent investment grants and other help available under the last Government, but now stopped.

### Slow run-in

The American group Alcoa, the world's biggest producer, which was not involved in the UK smelters, said recently that they should never have been built since they simply added surplus capacity to the depressed world situation.

At present the two completed smelters—RTZ at Anglesey and BA in Scotland—are being run-in deliberately slowly so as not to flood the market. Aluminium, traditionally a glamour industry, growing at twice the rate of increase of national income, is now virtually stagnant. Companies claim that they can see no permanent demand for the metal, only a temporary boom in the wind. Of course, the whole situation could change dramatically if the predicted economic boom takes place, but until then the world's major industries are restricting their output in order to give some stability to prices and prevent a cut-price war which would benefit no one—except, of course, the consumer.

### 'Property bonds beat unit trusts'

Abbey Life managing director Mr James Anderson claimed yesterday that property bonds and unit trusts had been overtaken by the unit trust industry in gross sales per month.

Presenting the annual report of the Abbey Property Bond Fund, Mr Anderson said that estimates of the gross income of the fund had risen from £12 million in 1970 to £14 million in 1971.

He pointed out that in terms of net sales the property bond industry overtook the unit trust industry some months ago.

He said that no doubt the growth was due in part to increased public awareness of the availability of single premium contracts, but in single premium contracts, which are payable to the new established status of the property bond medium.

The fourth annual report of the fund shows that total Abbey Property Bond Fund assets reached £65.5 million on October 5, 1971, and have since increased to approximately £73 million, a gain of £8.5 million in six weeks. At the end of its financial year the fund was £2 per cent liquid.

Mr Anderson confirmed yesterday that he will, in the coming year, be spending less time in the United Kingdom. Commenting on the investment policy of the fund Mr Anderson said that recent money had been placed in the industrial property sector.



Putting the men in the shade, Mrs Nita Miller with the trophy presented to her yesterday by the International Export Association for exporting over 40 per cent of her company's output of lamps and shades in the past three years

## Banks to 'seize initiative'

By ROMAN EISENSTEIN

"The \$84,000 question is, of course, how the commercial banks will react to the new environment: will they soldier on in a low key waiting event, or will they seize the initiative early in the game?" The question was posed yesterday by Mr W. B. Davidson, director and chief executive of the National Westminster Bank at a talk he gave to the Institute of Bankers. Its rhetorical nature suggested its own answer, developed during the lecture.

Not only would clearing banks not sit still under the new competitive environment for banking, but they would take the initiative in a particularly fighting part of his speech, Mr Davidson said that if the clearing banks developed their muscle in the right way, the banking scene could change within the decade.

"Competition," he warned, "implies a degree of abrasion and as industry is only too aware competition can be final and sometimes ruthless in its dismissal of the weak."

Mr Davidson left no doubt about the "weak" institutions he had in mind. Finance houses would be in the "front line" and their traditional advantage of specialisation would have to be well maintained if they were to prevent banks from taking business away from them.

Merchant banks, too, would find the going less easy. In the past, Mr Davidson said, they gained from the clearing banks' policy "of not always enjoying the cream" of a banking relationship while slaving away at the bread and butter. They would now be challenged in some of their most important activities such as mergers, capital raising advice, and consortium finance.

An important new development foreshadowed in the lecture is the possible development of a capital market along continental lines. The new conditions would move clearing banks to take equity stakes in individual companies and this could lead the banks to take part in the management of these firms.

Competition among clearing banks themselves would centre around lending and deposit rates. In other areas what Mr Davidson calls "the discipline of the profit and loss account" could impose its own uniformity without the necessity of an organised cartel.

At the branch level the rôle of the local manager would be enhanced because he would have to sell a more comprehensive service to his customers. Mr Davidson had some good things to say for the private banker. Since he provided a large proportion of deposits he would get a larger share of lending through the extension of personal credit.

### Parking link

Parking Management and Grosvenor Square Property Company have formed a joint company, G.S. Parking, for the promotion of integrated car parking and commercial developments on central sites throughout Britain.

### Short circuit IBM

ONE OF the mechanisms by which IBM computers have filtered unofficially into Russia was illustrated yesterday. Less than a fortnight after IBM announced its first order from Russia, ICX-Intercontinental Computer Exchange Inc. said in Washington that it had already completed delivery of a model 40 IBM 360 computer to the Soviet Union for use at a Soviet radio-television factory under construction near Moscow.

ICX-Intercontinental said that IBM had nothing to do with the sale, which totalled more than \$400,000. ICX-Intercontinental, which purchases data processing equipment in the US for export, added that it is negotiating further contracts with Russia.

US officials said they were not familiar with ICX-Intercontinental's transactions with the Russians. They described the model 40 IBM 360 computer as "middle-range" equipment, in terms of technical sophistication, and admitted that the Soviet Union had managed to purchase similar equipment in the US previously.

## \$3M loan for Nabarlek group

From MICHAEL BLENDALL: Sydney, November 17

Kathleen Investments (Australia) which owns 50 per cent of the Nabarlek bauxite deposit through Queensland Mines, has arranged a \$3 million loan through the Australian Industry Development Corporation. A condition of the loan is that AIDC be granted a five-year option over one million shares (10.15 per cent) of Kathleen's issued capital.

Shareholders at an extraordinary meeting on December 2 will be asked to ratify the option agreement. The funds are required to enable the company to continue its participation in the ilmenite beneficiation project and to finance development work by Kathleen's 50 per cent owned associate, Queensland Mines.

Kathleen's chairman, Mr J. S. Millner, declined to give a breakdown of how the funds would be split up between Nabarlek and the ilmenite project.

Option terms are: for any shares taken up within 18 months, AIDC will pay the lesser of a premium of \$2.50 a 50 cent share; or a price based on the fair market value of the shares as determined by prices ruling on Sydney Stock Exchange during the three months immediately preceding exercise of the option and weighted according to daily turnover less a percentage reflecting the discount generally offered to off-market purchasers of large parcels (called the alternative exercise price). For any shares taken up after 18 months, AIDC will pay the alternative exercise price.

The timing of yesterday's announcement barely seems proportionate from AIDC's point of view. Why should \$3 millions be lent to Kathleen Investments after the astonishing Nabarlek downgrading and in the midst of a power struggle for control of Kathleen's board?

It would seem more prudent to wait until after the extraordinary meeting on December 15, requisitioned by the former chairman, Mr E. R. Hudson, when at least the power struggle will be resolved.

The date on which AIDC exercises its options must surely rest to a large degree on Mr Hudson's nominations to replace the existing Kathleen board. Ten nominees have still to be revealed.

The chairman of AIDC, Sir Alan Westerman, denied tonight that the company had yet considered the exercise of its option.

However, if Mr Hudson's nominations proved very distasteful to AIDC, the company would surely exercise its options and either support the existing board or put forward a nomination or nominations of its own.

Kathleen Investments originally made overtures to AIDC when Mr Hudson was at the helm, and the fact that the AIDC loan has come to fruition under Mr Millner's leadership must be seen as a vote of confidence in the existing board.

Events tend to suggest that when all the recent transfers to foreign companies are registered, foreign share holdings in both Kathleen Investments and Queensland Mines could exceed the limits established by the Nabarlek Ordinance of October, 1970.

But it would appear improbable that a mere one million Kathleen shares would be sufficient to dilute overseas holdings to the required 15 per cent level.

### More wood firms fail in Norway

Two more Norwegian wood processing concerns have been declared bankrupt this week, bringing to 10 the number of wood processing companies that have ceased production this year because of financial trouble.

A.S. Graker Cellulosefabrik, which had 370 employees, was declared bankrupt at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting in Oslo. Its debts totalled \$8.3 million. The other, A.S. Vestlandske Treforedling, of Vadheim, Western Norway, had 50 employees and total debts of \$870,000.

The first generating set is to be commissioned within 42 weeks, in time to provide power to operate air-conditioning equipment in the summer when temperatures reach 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

The contract includes the installation of distribution equipment throughout the State, which has a population of 20,000. Equipment and buildings will all be supplied by Hawker Siddeley group companies.

## Robe R fails to disclose anything

Sydney, November 17

The annual meeting of Robe River in Sydney today afforded a classic example of Australian shareholders' reticence in the face of an absence of facts germane to their company's future.

The chairman, Mr E. R. Macklin, failed in his prepared address either to discuss the additional ore reserves (which the company needs to provide for the maximum use over the longest possible period of mining facilities being constructed) or to be anything but vague on the timing of additional sales contracts.

Both these points are vital to the successful sale of the 17.5 million Robe River shares still held by the liquidator of Mineral Securities Australia, Mr J. H. Jamison.

In addition, not one of the 40-odd shareholders present bothered to inquire who purchased the line of four million shares which the liquidator announced he had sold for \$41.15 a share in September. The buyer of this parcel remains unknown some two months later—and for no obvious reason.

Robe River shares last sold for 67c in the share market.

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# FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY

## Opportunities to invest in Europe

by NICHOLAS McANDREW

BRITISH individuals and institutions have traditionally been among the most internationally minded investors. The linguistic and historical ties with the United States, South Africa, Australia, and Canada, and Britain's geographical position in Western Europe have combined to give London an unrivalled position as a centre for international portfolio management.

Interest in overseas shares has also been stimulated by the relatively slow economic growth shown by the United Kingdom in the post-war period. Until recently investment has been predominantly in the United States and to a lesser extent in other English-speaking countries. Over the last four years this interest has widened and substantial purchases have been made of Japanese shares, stimulated by the remarkable growth of the Japanese economy. British investors have been deterred from purchasing Continental European shares by a number of factors, of which the most important have been the language barrier, unfamiliarity with Continental finance practices, the limited amount of information available about the companies, doubts about the methods of accounting, and the poor marketability of the shares of all but a few companies. The importance of these deterrents is, however, diminishing rapidly. The law relating to the reporting of company accounts has been greatly improved in both France and Germany, and Dutch standards have long been high. Of the EEC countries only Italy still allows company reports which fall markedly short of Anglo-Saxon requirements. At the same time the research information available in English has steadily improved. A number of London stockbrokers have opened offices in the main financial centres or have formed European research departments. The Conti-

mental banks, who have opened branches in London, have also contributed to this flow of knowledge.

The shares of most companies in the Common Market are very cheap compared with those of English companies if judged on the fundamental criteria of dividend yields and price earnings ratio. The existence of the two Anglo-Dutch international, Royal Dutch/Shell and Unilever, provides the outstanding method whereby this can be demonstrated. In the case of Unilever, a tax exempt fund which could buy the shares of Unilever NV directly without having to buy investment currency would receive an annual income approximately 40 per cent higher than would be received by investing the same amount of money in Unilever Limited.

The difference in the comparative returns to a private individual, who can offset the withholding tax against his personal tax liability, would be even greater. The prospective price/earnings ratio of Unilever Limited is 11.7 while on Unilever N.V. it is only 7.3 for a direct investor and 9.2 for an investor using premium currency. For Shell the prospective price/earnings ratio is 10.0 whereas for Royal Dutch it is 7.5 for the direct investor and 8.8 for

the premium currency investor. While these two companies offer the most direct comparison between United Kingdom and Common Market valuations, similar inequalities exist if the prospective price/earnings multiples of leading companies in the same industry are compared.

United Kingdom Company	Prospective P/E Ratio	Common Market Prospective Company	P/E Ratio
British Petroleum	12.2	Compagnie Francaise des Petroles	6.8
GEC	27	Siemens	9.1
Eagle Star	17	Nationale Nederlanden	7.7
British Leyland	18.4	Peugeot	4.5
Barclays Bank	12	Algemene Bank	6.3
National Westminster Bank	11.4	Nederlandsche Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank	5.8
House of Fraser	18.8	Karstadt	11.3

While it cannot be argued that the above companies are exactly similar in their operations, historical performance or likely future trading prospects, the comparisons are probably sufficiently close to support the contention that a narrowing of the gap is likely.

While this clear disparity exists between the valuation of shares in EEC countries and the United Kingdom, there has in the past been little incentive for English investors to seek to capitalise on

this because there has been no assurance that the anomaly would narrow or disappear. This assurance should be provided by Britain's entry into the Common Market. The British Government has made it clear that capital movements between the UK and EEC countries will be steadily freed from

currency restrictions and has proposed that United Kingdom investors should be free to purchase shares in the EEC countries without any exchange control restrictions within a five year period after entry. Until recently the only method open to United Kingdom investors wishing to purchase Continental shares was by the use of investment currency. This greatly reduced the attractions of such investments. The comparisons between Royal Dutch and

Shell Transport and Trading, Unilever Limited and Unilever N.V. suggest that an upward valuation of 50 per cent is likely in many Continental shares compared with their English equivalents. However, at the same time an English investor is likely to find that investment currency is no longer required for the purchase of Continental shares and he may effectively lose the premium on purchases already made: this will eliminate a substantial part of the possible profit.

Fortunately the Bank of England has, over the past few years, relaxed the exchange control restrictions to the extent of allowing United Kingdom investors to purchase foreign securities with funds borrowed abroad. Most investors wishing to avoid the gearing element inherent in straight borrowing have arranged such facilities on a "back-to-back" basis. In essence this means the loan of sterling against a borrowing of an equivalent amount of another currency which can be used for portfolio investment. Such back-to-back loans have been arranged both with the banks and with internationally based industrial companies who may have an excess of, say, Swiss francs or dollars, but a shortage of sterling which they require for capital investment in this country.

Until December of last year such loans had to be for a minimum of five years, but more recently the Bank of England has allowed much greater flexibility. By purchasing securities through the foreign borrowing method an investor has a far better chance of benefiting to the full from the anomalies in valuations as between United Kingdom and Continental stocks than by a purchase with investment currency which is likely to make a very substantial reduction in the eventual profit.

MR McANDREW is investment director of S. G. Warburg.



drawings by NED OWENS

## Helping the little man to get bigger

by BRIAN WHITE

THE CURRENT shake-out in industry has underlined the need in many areas of the country for new sources of employment. The big firms, many still in the throes of rationalisation, cannot be guaranteed to provide it. A healthy stratum of young, growing companies could help to fill the gap.

The potential is undoubtedly there. When Glenrothes Development Corporation announced a scheme recently to bring new companies to the area by offering nursery factory facilities and the possibility of financial help, it was inundated with applications. There are, it is clear, a large number of small firms keen to expand, given help and money.

Finance is the root of their problem. Small firms are both suspect and vulnerable. Many do not have the experience or the ability to institute proper financial controls. The management is often stretched on production and marketing problems. Yet, given the nature of the world in which they operate the financial difficulties which confront them are often more acute than their larger counterparts.

The most common complaint is the way in which they are forced to finance the activities of customers who have far greater resources. The small firm is in no position to argue when a large customer allows his bill to gather dust for a few months. On the other hand, he finds that all too often his own supplies are cut off without prompt payment.

The financial plight of small companies has been best documented in a research report to the Bolton Committee "Financial Facilities for Small Firms" which was conducted by the Economist Advisory Unit (HMSO, £2.15). Its conclusion—that there is no simple major defect in financial facilities—may appear a little dispiriting.

Where there was a problem, however, was in knowledge about where the available facilities were to be found.

An equally important factor is the ability of the small firm to present a reasonable case to the financial institutions. The report recommended the education of managers in techniques for evaluating development proposals and keeping up-to-date financial records and making cash flow projections. Clearly, many of the means that one hears from smaller companies about their rough treatment at the hands of the banks stem from their own inability to present a reasoned and detailed case. Not only would this provide a basis on which a loan can be considered, but it is also an important illustration that a business has sufficient management ability on which to function in the future.

But the general feeling that the world of money is one in which only large companies are welcome does have some basis in fact. Inevitably, transaction costs are much higher.

On the other hand, there is a case, as the Economist Advisory Group found, for saying that there is a need for the banks to be more flexible about interest rates. Borrowers who are turned down at present because the risk is too great could be given a loan at a higher rate of interest.

For all the problems experienced by small firms in their search for finance the number of institutions which could offer help is large. The most obvious, of course, are the clearing banks who are moving increasingly into the field of long-term financial facilities, through subsidiary companies. In some cases the minimum loan may be above the smaller firm's requirements. Policies, however, differ from one bank to another and the provincial banks in particular are able to cater for the needs of the very small firm. Merchant banks have been the traditional providers of longer

term finance although here again the minimum limits rule out the very small companies.

The type of small firm whose financial problems undoubtedly attracts most sympathy is the technological-based firm. Critics of the financial institutions have pointed to the mushrooming of new scientific companies in the United States as evidence of what could be done here given a more adventurous approach by the banking world.

It is certainly true that many young companies with the prospect of growth often face early financial problems. And by their very nature these companies are begun by people whose expertise may not extend to financial management. The National Research Development Corporation and the Technical Development Capital, together with a number of private institutions, provide advice and finance, though usually in exchange for an equity stake in the company. Among the merchant banks, there is growing interest in this field.

Other ways

There are other ways of raising capital, which do not immediately occur to the hard-pressed managers of small firms. Equipment leasing has been a growth field and can release valuable resources. Business properties can be mortgaged.

The money is usually there if the companies have the knowledge of where to look. The range of possibilities between tapping a rich aunt or approaching a mighty institution like the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation is vast. The Bolton Committee suggested the formation of local advice bureaux aimed at the small firm. This would certainly help but for their part the clearing banks should ensure that their branch managers are fully briefed in order to overcome the information gap.



Michael Hewland: "If the Midland hadn't lent us the money for vital machinery, we'd really have been in trouble."

Mr. Hewland is Founder and Managing Director of Hewland Engineering Company Limited in Boyne Valley Road, Maidenhead.

Formed in 1957 as a general engineering company, they now produce specialised transmission units for almost every major racing car in the world. And at present they're holders of the coveted Ferodo Trophy for services to Motor Racing.

A key factor in their success, especially over the last few years, has been the Midland Bank.

"Our relationship with the Bank has been very good," says Mr. Hewland. "The present manager, Mr. Reading, seems to understand as much about this company as I do, which gives us enormous confidence." In 1969, £20,000 was needed urgently for specialised machinery.

As Mr. Hewland says, "It really was make or break. Without those machines, we couldn't produce our transmissions, and that would have been that. Fortunately, the Midland had no hesitation in giving us a loan."

The Midland can help you too, in every aspect of business.

Your nearest Midland manager will be only too pleased to discuss any problems you may have, without obligation of course.

Almost certainly, you'll find that the Midland is your kind of bank.

**Midland Bank**

A Great British Bank





## A SPECIAL REPORT

# Leasing in Europe

by D. R. CASTLEY

THERE ARE, at the present time, very few companies engaged in leasing in a European-wide context. Present practice is for each country to have its own national system of banking and financing, including leasing, and, to a large extent, to restrict its activities to its own country and not venture too far outside its own borders. This restriction is in part voluntary, as it is obviously much easier for a national leasing company to operate in its own country, but it is also in part due to the added difficulties encountered in leasing in a foreign country.

Such multinational leasing companies do find many difficulties in starting operations in new countries. There are always different laws and customs, exchange control restrictions, taxation problems, the question of double taxation treaties and other matters that must be looked into and decided before being able to transact business in a new country.

There are, on the other hand, advantages, that the multinational company has over the national company. It is not usually bound in the same way and to the same extent with national exchange control and credit restrictions and is therefore, able, in periods of tight credit in any particular country, still to transact business in that country by the use of cross-border financing, whereas national companies are restricted by the credit or other controls in force. While this can and does involve exposure to risks of currency fluctuations, this can be alleviated by hedging.

Over the past few years we have seen the tremendous growth of national leasing companies in most European countries, and the start of the multinational leasing company, with the entry of a small number of the American companies and their subsidiaries into Europe, who are now being emulated to a small degree by European leasing companies.

This transition is being wrought to a large extent, by the lowering of artificial barriers and by the gradual deepening cooperation and reforms within the EEC, to the advantage of each of their members. It is now easier for a company in an EEC member country to engage in leasing in other EEC member countries and the goal to which the EEC is working—the elimination of all artificial barriers, a common legal system, common taxation policies, an EEC monetary unit—will continue to make leasing in Europe much easier.

British leasing companies have been rather slow or reluctant to compete for leasing business in the Euro-

pean market and have fallen some way behind those forward-looking American and European companies now active on the Continent. This is all the more surprising considering the tight credit conditions which have prevailed in the United Kingdom for some considerable time now and which have been relaxed only recently. With these tight credit conditions, growth at home has been restricted, and it is the forward-looking companies who have realised that future growth plans must include provision for expansion outside their own borders so that new growth is not stunted by temporary conditions in any one particular country.

With the advent of Britain's entry into the EEC, British leasing companies should be looking upon Europe as one vast home market, in exactly the same way as British manufacturers are doing, and, if they have not already done so, should be making plans, for the near future, for establishing a base in Europe.

MR CASTLEY is managing director of Systems Capital.

## Factoring in Europe

by H. R. V. WESSEL

WITH THE United Kingdom seemingly poised to join the common market an increasing number of British companies can be expected to consider the advantages of factoring when selling abroad. The combination of a factor and an effective sales agent flows an exporter to compete in a foreign market on equal terms with a local competitor, without having either branch or subsidiary in the market concerned.

The agent discovers possible outlets and immediately refers them to the local factoring company for credit approval. When the British exporter receives the order from his agent, he knows at the credit risk of the factor will be accepted by the factoring company. He will be able to invoice in the currency of the buyer and for terms of payment appropriate for the market. As soon as the goods are shipped the invoice is sent to the factor in the United Kingdom, who will forward it to the factoring company in the country of the buyer.

The exporter obtains his cash immediately and at the same time is relieved of any worry over the possibility of bad debts. In the event of a dispute, the agent, the buyer and the local factor will be able to get together and deal with the matter in their own language. And this, as any experienced exporter knows, can save a lot of time, money and misunderstanding.

Precise figures on the relative importance of factoring in the various European countries are difficult to obtain and there are none at all for Holland and Switzerland. The only way to arrive at a meaningful comparison is to measure factoring turnover in relation to the gross national product of the country concerned. Research undertaken on this basis puts Sweden, Norway, and Finland at the top of the list followed by Belgium.

The United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria, and France. The only country in Europe which so far does not have a factoring link is Greece. In most continental countries factoring developed a year or two later than in Britain, where it was introduced some ten years ago. Even allowing for her early advantage, Britain's present position in the league table is quite respectable.

The Scandinavian countries, noticeably, have fared best while generally in Latin countries factoring has developed more slowly. This trend is largely accounted for by the different legal structures and commercial habits in particular countries. It is because of these variations that factoring can be of real assistance to the British exporter who seeks new markets. Factoring, however, is not suitable for any type of business and the factor will choose his prospective export client carefully. The kind of company likely to derive the most benefit from factoring will, in general, be the regular exporter of finished or semi-finished products selling to a reasonable number of outlets.

In Britain there are about a dozen factoring companies and most of them are geared to assist the British exporter. Three distinct systems, however, are being developed. Some companies are members of Factors' Chain International, an international grouping of independent companies collaborating in import and export factoring. Two other companies are part of a network of 'factoring' companies in several countries linked through a common United States shareholder, while yet another is developing its own network of branches in foreign countries.

Mr Wessel is managing director of Midland City Bank Factors.

## Confidential invoice factoring

by H. V. L. OSBOURN

CONFIDENTIAL invoice factors are devoted to making a trading company's working capital work harder. Fortunately for them a need for their facilities is produced both by an expanding economy when business booms, and by a recession which brings it to a halt. Whilst the problems created by these diametrically opposite business situations appear to harrowed financial controllers to be quite different animals, they have in common a restriction of cash flow, and therefore a diminution of working capital, caused by the changes induced in the pattern of trade debtors. Thus turnover expansion produces increased debtors to be funded, whilst recession produces a slower payment from a decreasing debtor total. The slow-down of receipts relative to turnover, however, induced, shows up dramatically if uncomfortably as a drag on asset velocity and it is then, by paying cash to their clients at the moment they invoice their customers and waiting for those customers to pay, that confidential invoice factoring insulates the company from the burden and uncertainty implicit in credit-stretching debtors.

especially, the biggest in the land, simply stopped paying their suppliers. When cash flow is strained the deadening effect of financing one's customers becomes startlingly clear and confidential invoice factoring is designed to cure this involuntary fund inertia.

### Storm abating

The economic storm is now abating and the business situation has found a measure of stability, albeit at a low level of activity, so that too much money is momentarily chasing too few borrowing companies. Government fiscal policy has brought this about and the Chancellor now says that he detects the onset of the next business cycle; indeed he promises a boom. While many businessmen are at the moment sceptical of these political noises off, there are signs that more and more boards are beginning at last to look at projections indicating growth ahead. The temporarily over-liquid joint stock banks are expected to be relaxed lenders for some months ahead, but wise finance directors of companies about to embark on an expanding course are setting up confidential invoice factoring facilities now against the day when their bank calls a halt to further funding by overdraft — as they surely will.

Sensible companies are doing this well in advance to ensure that their plans are not halted by lack of liquidity in mid-fulfilment. This emphasises confidential invoice factoring's triple virtues. First, it is there when sales boom and bankers call a halt. Second, like a bank overdraft, and unlike conventional factoring, the facility costs nothing to set up and can be used when required intermittently, continuously, or not at all. In the last circumstance it costs nothing and otherwise cost is related solely to usage. Third, it is confidential. There is no need to hand over the running of the sales ledger and therefore no need for a company to tell its customers and the world at large how it is funding its success.

### Steady rise

The last twelve months have not exactly brought finance directors flocking to the confidential invoice factors' doors with bulging order books, but confidential invoice factoring turnovers have risen steadily. While it was not immediately apparent, it can be seen in retrospect that this factoring growth was credit-squeeze rather than expansion induced, and the increasing number of business failures only confirmed what an industry which looks to trade debtors for its security had learnt the hard way that a profound recession was gathering momentum. Many strong, well managed companies were caught unawares by the severity of the recession with forward plans so strongly under way that firm commitments for stocks and capital expenditure could not be reversed.

Businesses, not excluding one might almost say

Mr OSBOURN is a director of Goode, Durrant and Murray.

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## On the right track

WHILE Britain, the United States and France have taken an interest in the hovertrain—a commercial system has just been given the go-ahead in Paris—German engineers are looking to magnetic suspension to replace steel wheels. Last spring, the West German Government was talking of a development programme running into hundreds of millions of Deutschmarks and last month three competing systems were shown to engineers at the International Congress on Electric Railways in Munich.



by Peter Rodgers,  
Our Technology  
Correspondent

According to Railway Gazette International, the Krupp exhibit hardly went beyond the scientific toy stage, but two other groups were able to show delegates passenger-carrying cars. Unlike the Krupp demonstration both used magnetic attraction rather than repulsion. Attraction does not need a track of permanent magnets, although it does need a control system to keep electromagnets and iron on steel track a constant distance apart. Once this has been solved it is said to be more economical.

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm's small car, built as a collaborative project with German railways and others, was shown running on a few hundred metres of track near Otterburn, and visitors had a ride in it.

The MBB car is propelled by a linear electric motor, which acts against a central aluminium rail. Suspension is by means of electro-magnets pull upwards and outwards on to the faces of heavy steel angles, which are bolted to brackets carried on wooden sleepers. Railway Gazette International describes the ride as like a four-wheel railway with passengers feeling and hearing every joint in the suspension system at less than 40 mph.

The third system was shown by Krauss-Maffei, which has built a one kilometre track near Munich, in co-operation with the Federal Government. This is a much more elaborate and consists of pre-cast concrete sections topped by a track with a cross section like an upside down "T".

The central vertical part of the track is aluminium, and acts as the reaction rail for the linear motor which drives the car. The sides of the car, which is called the "Transrapid" have one edge of the track and project a little underneath it. Electromagnets in this projection pull upwards on to an iron member fixed to the underside of the T beam, floating the car. At about 40 mph the car was again rather noisy.

### Too costly

Magnetic suspension is in its infancy and it will probably take at least a decade to show whether the concept is economically feasible, safe, and comfortable. The aim of the West German Government is a passenger and freight transport system capable of 300 mph, the basis of a new ground transport system planned to complement motorways and conventional railways by the end of the century.

Railway Gazette International comments that the Munich demonstrations did not prove the superiority of magnetism over steel rails because the tracks were too costly and even the low speed rides inferior.

But with confident backing from the West German Government (which ranks high speed ground transport, and particularly the magnetic train, top of the list of its priorities in the "new technology" section of the science ministry budget) these technical limitations are likely to melt away. A large site is being acquired for tests and spending is expected to be in the region of £50 millions over the next six years of which a large part will go on buying a big test site.

Even so, the system will certainly have to meet a great deal of com-

petition from both the hovertrain, which is far more advanced in its development, and from high speed steel on steel systems such as the advanced passenger train.

The hovertrain itself may turn out to be little more than a side show in Britain at least because of the strenuous promotion of the APT by British Rail. In France, where the tracked air cushion vehicle was pioneered, the railways much prefer their own plans for turbo trains. And the aerotrain has not had an easy time on other counts as well. Plans for an aerotrain link between Orly, to the South of Paris, and Roissy, the new airport in the North, caused a long fight and were eventually turned down by the Government in favour of a much less spectacular suburban service.

In the US, the hovertrain has been closely considered in the North-east corridor project, as Britain's Hovercraft pointed out last month. The company might also have elaborated on the complex of other rival transport forms, from improved roads to vertical take-off jets which are also being considered for the corridor. (The latest project to ease at least some of the problem of transport in the region involves the return of the sea-plane, taking passengers direct from downtown Manhattan to New England or Philadelphia.)

The idea of competition between the magnetic train and the hovertrain is a little academic at the moment, but if the three rival European systems continue to get backing from their Governments there could be problems when the time comes to start seriously building systems rather than demonstration lines.

Governments will have to put their heads together and opt for a single technical solution, so that somebody will have to be resolute enough to write off development work. Otherwise we might have passengers changing at borders again, which would be a ludicrous outcome of an advanced technology.

ONE OF THE smaller victims of the Government's scrutiny of departmental spending is a numerical control advice service which has been reeling from one short-term extension of support to the next. The service, run by the Production Engineering Research Association, carries out economic surveys for companies of the effects of buying numerically controlled machine tools. The economics are complicated to assess because of the great increase in productivity these automated machine tools bring, and the consequent changes they require in shop floor organisation.

The service's contract ran out in June and since then it has had three extensions, the latest for three months granted at the end of September. PERA is not quite sure what to say about it, except that it hopes the latest extension is a sign of a reprieve.

Its hardly a mammoth project—turnover this year is expected to be

about £50,000—but it does operate in one of the most important areas of the machine tool industry. Numerical control with all its productivity advantages was a particular enthusiasm of the old Ministry of Technology which ran a variety of aid schemes to speed its introduction.

Only one of them, the pre-production order scheme under which companies could install advanced machines on approval at Government expense, was any sort of success. Nearly £6 millions was spent on it and in fact there's £1 million left in the kitty which the Department of Trade hopes to release soon (but on a much more choosy basis, for special schemes which may not turn out to be conventional numerical control at all).

The advice service's objective is to prove to companies that numerically controlled machines, in spite of their higher cost give a better return than the equivalent conventional machining capacity. The service may be on a small scale, but the Government could have chosen a more tactful time than the machine tool industry's worse slump since the war to tinker about with its finances.

On the recurrent criticisms Ministers make of interventionist aid services is that nobody respects anything which is handed out free. The Bolton Report on small firms made the same point two weeks ago, and it was specifically endorsed by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary of State for Industry.

### Self support

However, the advice service does get a substantial proportion of its running costs back in fees, and on withdrawal of Government support could probably survive after contracting to its economic size.

It is already working towards self support, and has been diversifying into assessments of other types of plant. Many other institutions have spotted the trend in Government thinking and are drumming up fee-paying work as fast as they can. The pattern for the tiny numerical control advice service may be repeated for the research associations themselves, which may be in for substantial cuts in Government aid, and a push further in the direction of their existing industrial sponsors.

FERRANTI yesterday demonstrated a breakthrough in laser technology, a high powered gas laser which instead of the usual 15 feet length, is packed into a box 4½ feet long and 14 feet square. Plascon of Rotherham have installed the machine (which takes up much less space than a conventional laser) for shape-cutting fine gauge metals, plastics, and other materials.

ENGINEERS will be able to call up the designs of their predecessors from data banks and modify them in the light of new materials and techniques. Provided they are good learners they will be able to gain experience very quickly, using simulation techniques and computer aided design, according to Professor J. F. Coates, President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, in his inaugural address. It should then be possible to modify engineering education to avoid the tedious of having to learn formulas and facts by rote, he believes.

LONDON University Computing Services is selling a Swedish system for measuring how executives and other people in non-routine jobs spend their time. It uses an electronic recorder which produces an audible signal at random intervals, at which point the user punches a card with a code giving what he is doing. (He has to be cooperative and interested in improving his own efficiency). The cards, with their random sample of the users' activities, are analysed statistically by computer.

## Silentnight ready to become a big noise

By BRIAN WHITE

GIVEN THE length of time that most people spend in bed, the industry that supports the sleeping public should be one of the largest in the country. But the dispiriting fact that manufacturers have to face is that the average person rests on only three beds between cradle and grave. As a result the industry's market is as buoyant as an old mattress.

It is therefore something of an event, when out of the ranks of companies that operate in the field, steps a relative newcomer called Silentnight, of Arnoldwick, Yorkshire, with a record of useful growth and plans to go public within a year.

The company, which started in 1946, reached sales of £1 million nine years ago, and with the help of a recent spate of takeover activity, expects to hit sales past the £6.75 million level this year.

Where the company goes from here is something which has been carefully planned and documented by its executives. A stock market quotation is clearly laying the basis for a further spate of takeover activity. If everything goes according to plan, within the next decade the company will become a major force in the bedding industry.

Silentnight's ambitions are of unusual among potential newcomers to the stock exchange. What is different is its approach.

The decisive influence on the group is Mr Tom Clark, the company's founder and present chairman. To the outsider at first, he is a mild and highly self-confident man, plotting the aims of the company ten years ahead and drawing up a shopping list of takeovers (all carefully evaluated for such things as management compatibility) with the detachment that is customary among conglomerates.

The management style is unusual for a company of this size. The group has introduced no innovation for management trainees which could well be copied by those companies who believe in simply shipping newcomers from one department to another. As part of its training, Silentnight is planning to give each trainee

enough money to get to Europe. From then on, it will be up to him to find a job in the furniture field where he will work for six months.

This will not only give trainees a working knowledge of a European language but will also give them a grasp of conditions in a market where the company obviously hopes to work one day. (Inevitably, though a move into Europe is still some years off, Silentnight has the location of its first plant already earmarked.)

At the moment, Silentnight has overseas factories in Cyprus, Kenya, and Uganda. Direct exports are difficult for, as Mr Clark puts it, it is "shipping fresh air."

With its substantial base in bedding, the company is broadening its product range with a move into upholstery. The hope is that by the time

the company goes public there will be 10 manufacturing subsidiaries. Eventually the group hopes to move into the furnishing field.

Trading conditions are running very much in its favour. In the past the industry has had to contend with a growth rate of 4-6 per cent a year in sales, about half of which was made up of price increases and the rest improved demand. These sluggish conditions have whittled the number of companies in the industry down from 425 after the war to 120 today.

In the past 18 months, however, prices have improved enormously. The dwindling number of firms could, hopefully, mean an end to the phases of competitive price-cutting which have affected the industry in the past.

There has also been an

increasing emphasis on marketing from an industry which was previously very much production orientated and this is one of Silentnight's strengths.

It is perhaps the very difficulties of the bedding market that have led to the need for an intense professionalism of management. "The housewife," says Mr Clark, "doesn't know what she wants." The difficulty lies in the fact that while a good bed from the medical point of view is hard on the public associates comfort with softness. "The bedding trade has to arrive at something between the two," says Mr Clark.

The major difficulty, however, is persuading people to buy more beds. The traditional pattern of purchase is one when the child leaves the cot, the second on marriage, and the third and final about twenty years later. Bedding men groan at the thought of their products being reduced to unhygienic hulks and Mr Clark is hopeful of raising consumption per head over lifetime to five. "Even then we're only beginning to scratch the surface."



Sewing the edging on mattresses

## Remploy record sales German car trade decline?

Remploy Limited, the Government organisation for employment of the disabled, reports that sales increased by 20.5 per cent in 1970-1 to a record £11,266,000. Inflation accounted for some part of this, but after accounting for the retail price index movement, the result in real terms was still a satisfactory 11.75 per cent increase.

The chairman, Mr A. L. Stuchbery emphasised yesterday it was inevitable that Remploy, with 86 factories, would suffer to a disproportionate extent from inflation. Increased costs, resulted in an excess of expenditure over income of £5,617,000 compared with £5,060,000 for the previous year.

Remploy plans to increase the strength of disabled employees to between 8,000 and 8,500 by 1975. New factories at Brixton and Wrexham had been built and other new factories, extensions, and improvements are planned for various parts of England, Scotland and Wales.

### Big reserves for B H South

Broken Hill South has 30 million tons of potential copper ore and more is expected, shareholders were told at the annual meeting.

Vehicle production by West Germany's motor industry is likely to decline 5 per cent in 1972 from the 1971 output, Ifo-Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung, a leading West German economic research institute, forecasts.

In a survey the institute predicts a considerable downturn in domestic sales of West German cars and slightly lower car exports next year. It did not make any exact production and sales projections for 1972.

Industry officials expect 1971 motor vehicles sales of around 4,100,000 units, up from 3,842,297 units in 1970. Of the 1971 total, about 3,800,000 units will be accounted for by cars, the balance by commercial vehicles. Car production amounted to 3,527,914 units last

year, when 314,383 commercial vehicles were produced.

Ifo-Institut based its 1972 prediction on sharply lower car sales at domestic dealers since summer this year, and on shrinking order backlogs in industry. There is a growing tendency among owners to stick to their current cars and hold off replacing them with new cars because of the uncertain economic situation. West German motor companies, for the first time since 1966, expect an unfavourable trend of business, according to Ifo-Institut.

A previous survey of the West German industrial federation projected 20 per cent to 25 per cent lower 1971 earnings for the country's car makers.

Because of the D-mark float and the resulting de facto revaluation of the currency and because of import restrictions

imposed in the United States, West Germany's largest car export market, the research institute saw generally declining West German car exports next year.

Ever since the mark was allowed to float in May, West German car makers have been complaining that their cars are no longer competitive in export markets because of the price disadvantage resulting from the de facto revaluation.

While Ifo-Institut predicted a 10 per cent decline of West German car sales on the domestic market next year, it saw increases in sales of imported cars.

In the first nine months of 1971, it noted, imports accounted for 25.1 per cent of all new cars registered in West Germany, up from 22.4 per cent for the equivalent period in 1970.

## Japan threatens to delay tariff cuts

Japan may delay plans to lower tariffs on imported cars and commodity taxes on all cars until after the United States removes its 10 per cent import surcharge, Mr Eiichi Yamashita, director of the international trade bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), said yesterday.

Although a final decision to postpone the tariff reduction has not been made, "there have been persistent views that cannot be neglected" favouring a delay, Mr Yamashita said. Japan originally announced plans to cut its tariff on imported cars to 8 per cent from 10 per cent effective from April 1. At the same time, the country's commodity tax, which applies to both domestic and imported cars would be reduced to 20 per cent from 40 per cent for large cars, to 20 per cent from 30 per cent for medium-sized cars, and remain un-

## New IRC needed, says Schon

A Government finance agency is needed on the lines of the now dismantled Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, industrialist Sir Frank Schon told the Commons Trade and Industry sub-committee on public spending yesterday.

He said: "I would not like the agency to be competitive with recognised merchant bankers. I would like it to go in when programmes of national interest are involved."

Sir Frank, who was a member of the board of the IRC, is chairman of the National Research Development Corporation and president of Cumberland Development Council.

He said that if it was decided there was to be an organisation like the IRC, it should be taken out of the political arena. In any kind of business, continuity was needed.

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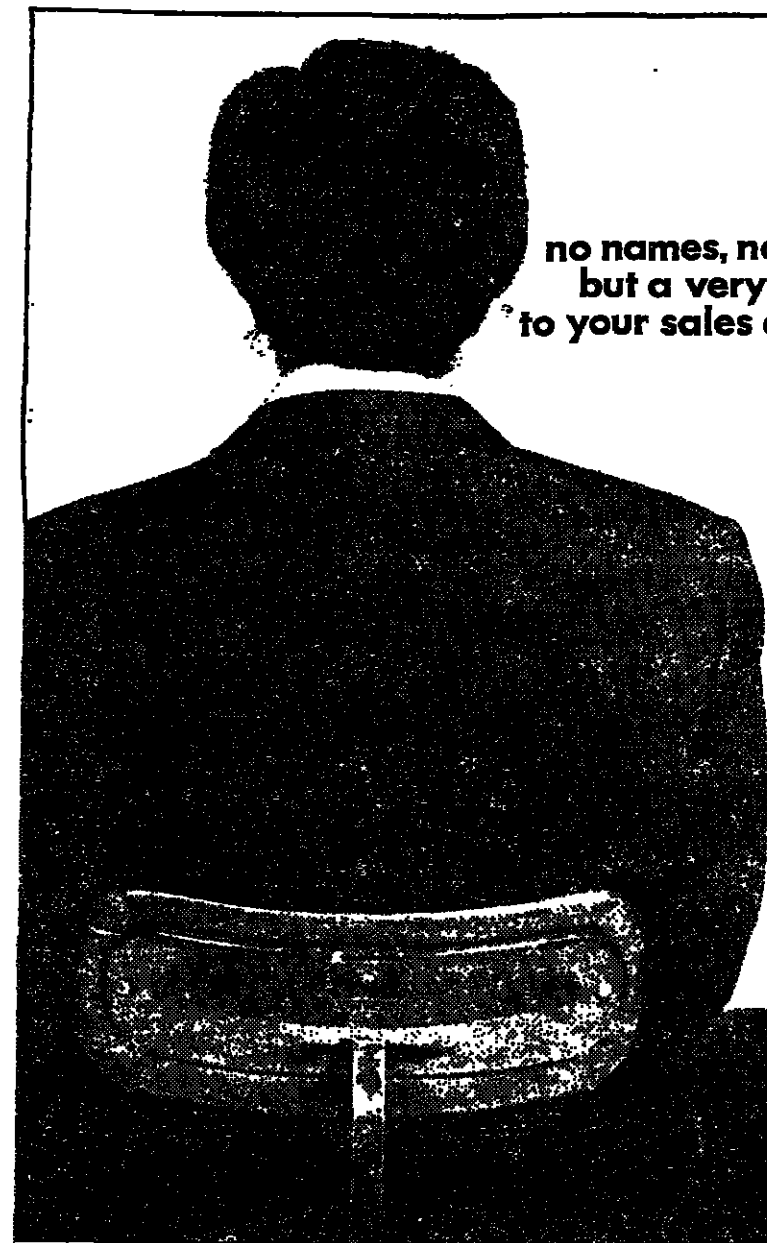
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## General Manager

### RANGER EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CO. PTY. LTD.

PEKO-WALLSEHD and the ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA have a joint venture agreement for the development of the Ranger uranium deposits in the Northern Territory of Australia.

RANGER EXPORT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PTY. LTD. has been independently appointed by Peko and by E.Z. to carry out market research and the implementation of sales development programmes.

**Duties:** The General Manager will be responsible for organising market research, identification of market prospects, preliminary negotiations for sales after consultation with the participants in the joint venture.

**Qualifications and experience:** Applicants are expected to have a sound working knowledge of the international uranium market and preferably sales experience in the industry. It is expected that the successful candidate will possess a technical or commercial tertiary qualification.

**Salary:** An attractive salary will be offered in accordance with experience and appropriate benefits will apply. Reasonable removal and travelling expenses will be met for appointee and his family.

**Age:** 35 to 50 years.

**Location:** Melbourne or Sydney. Overseas and interstate travel would be involved, particularly in the opening phases of the work.

**Applications:** Full details of qualifications, experience and other personal information, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be forwarded to:

**RANGER EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CO. PTY. LTD.**  
P.O. Box R211—Royal Exchange  
SYDNEY—AUSTRALIA

## Technician—Pharmacology

An experienced Pharmacology Technician is required to work for a senior pharmacologist engaged on a long-term research project concerned with animal models of human disease. Previous experience in behavioural research is desirable plus familiarity with general pharmacological techniques.

In addition there is a requirement for biological testing of new products emanating from the Medical Electronics Department.

Candidates should be aged under 27 and have H.N.C., H.N.D. or other equivalent qualification in a biological subject plus at least two years' laboratory experience.

The Company's premises are situated in pleasant parkland just outside Harlow. Transport is provided from nearby towns and full details in regard to location and to fringe benefits would be given at an interview. The Company works a 36-hour week. In the first instance send brief details of age, qualifications, experience and salary required to—

**Administration Manager,**  
**SMITH & NEPHEW RESEARCH LTD.,**  
Gilton Park, Harlow, Essex.

marking the envelope "Pharmacologist".

## QUALITY CONTROL CHEMIST

A fully qualified chemist is required to fill an important position, which has developed in the control of standards of plastic products. Applicants who will be under 30 years, should be familiar with gas chromatography and u.v. spectroscopy techniques and have knowledge or interest in measurements of physical properties. A University degree or its equivalent in chemistry, together with at least 2 years in industry is required. This is a position of considerable responsibility and an ability to supervise staff is essential.

There is a good commencing salary. Fringe benefits conform to modern practice. Further information will be given at an interview. Write quoting reference QCC/3.

**Administration Manager,**  
**SMITH & NEPHEW RESEARCH LTD.,**  
Gilton Park, Harlow, Essex.

## PA ADVERTISING

### Industrial Relations Officer

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Our client, a large public company in the building and construction industry, wishes to appoint an Industrial Relations Officer to join a small team of specialists based at its Head Office in West London. His main duties will be assisting Line Management with wage and bonus negotiations and generally advising on policy matters.

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Excellent conditions of employment include contributory pension and free life assurance schemes and a company car will be provided. (Ref. H8279/Officer)

REPLIES will be forwarded direct, unopened and in confidence to the client, unless addressed to our Security Manager listing companies to which they may not be sent. They should include comprehensive career details, not refer to previous correspondence with PA, and quote the reference on the envelope.

PA Advertising Limited, 2 Albert Gate, London, SW1X 7JU.

Telephone: 01-235 6060.

### INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

### Assistant Editor

Applications are invited from experienced journalists (preferably with good knowledge in the field of education) for the post of Assistant Editor of a new weekly publication for teachers. The first issue will appear after Easter 1972, but the Assistant Editor will be appointed from December 1971.

Salary scale: £2,235 to £3,840. Appointment may be made above the minimum for a suitably qualified candidate.

Application forms and further details available from the Education Officer (Estab 261/1), County Hall, London, S.E.1.

Closing date for applications: 3rd December, 1971.

### LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

### MANAGEMENT INFORMATION OFFICER

Required to accept substantial responsibility for developing an information service to the Chief Executive and Chief Officers. An understanding of modern management methods and techniques, a flair for communication, and the ability to present complex data clearly, including visually, are the desired qualities. An enthusiasm for researching the local authority environment will be an acceptable substitute for local government experience. Salary scale: £2,388 (£2,472 from 1st April, 1972) to £2,871. For application form and full details write or telephone (01) 474 4343, ext. 271, quoting Reference CE159, Town Clerk, Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, S.E.6.

Closing date for applications 3rd December, 1971.

### Soft Furnishings and Household Linens Department require

### DEPUTY BUYER

Early prospects of advancement. This is an excellent opportunity for a man with good practical experience and accustomed to modern high class trade with knowledge of workroom procedure. Salary negotiable. Apply in writing giving full details of career to:

**IVESONS LTD.,**  
42/46 Drake Street,  
Rochdale, Lancashire.

### PROPERTY

Good all-round practical man with drawing-board experience required to control the maintenance of existing commercial properties, and supervise new developments in the Lancashire area.

Company car provided.  
**WP 197 THE GUARDIAN**  
164 Deansgate,  
Manchester M60 2RR.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### UNIVERSITIES

### Australian National University SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PH.D. DEGREE COURSES

The Institute of Advanced Studies, comprising of the John Curtin School of Medical Research and the Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, Biological Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Law and Society, and Biological Sciences, and the School of General Studies, consisting of Families of Arts, Asian Studies, Law and Society, and Biological Sciences, are offering a number of scholarships in the fields listed below to applicants of high academic calibre with a honours degree or equivalent from a university in the United Kingdom or equivalent from a recognised university.

The following fields of study are open for application: Biological Sciences: Developmental Biology, Human Biology, Microbiology, Botany, Zoology, Plant Physiology, Systematics, Evolutionary Biology, Medical Microbiology, Immunology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Biochemistry, Biophysics, Chemistry: Organic, Physical, Analytical, Inorganic, Polymer, Environmental, and Physical Chemistry, Geology, Meteorology, Oceanography, and Ion Physics, Linguistics: Linguistics, Literature: English, American, Australian, Canadian, European, and World Literature, History: Australian, British, European, and World History, Law: Australian, British, European, and World Law, Medicine: Australian, British, European, and World Medicine, Music: Australian, British, European, and World Music, Physical Sciences: Astrophysics, Cosmology, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Geophysics, Meteorology, Oceanography, and Ion Physics, Social and Economic Sciences: Economics, Geography, International Relations, Law, Life Sciences, Modern British History, Pacific History, South-East Asian History, Asian Civilisations, Australian Aboriginal Studies, European Literature, English Literature, French Literature, German Literature, Italian Literature, Japanese Literature, Korean Literature, Latin Literature, Persian Literature, Portuguese Literature, Russian Literature, Spanish Literature, Swedish Literature, Turkish Literature, Vietnamese Literature, and World Literature.

Applications forms and further particulars are available from the Academic Registrar, Australian National University, Box 1, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia, or from the Secretary-General, Education Office, Commonwealth Government, London WC2H 9LL.

Applications from overseas should be sent direct to the University and not to the Australian National University. Successful applicants will be notified of any requirements which they will have to satisfy for entry into Australia as private students.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS  
APPEAR ON PAGE 10

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### EDUCATIONAL

### MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

**CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**  
Whitworth Street, Manchester M1 3BB  
Required from April 1972 or September 1972.  
Head of Geography Department. School is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**LONGSIGHT SCHOOL**  
Earl Street, Manchester 12  
Telephone 061-223 4894  
RE-ADVERTISING  
Required from Easter 1972 or September 1972. The school is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**NEWALL GREEN HIGH SCHOOL**  
Greenbrow Road, Manchester M23 8SX  
RE-ADVERTISING  
Required from January 1972 or September 1972. The school is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**NORTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**  
Brookside Road, Moston, Manchester M10 9GJ  
Required from January 1972 or September 1972. The school is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**ST IGNATIUS' GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
Connaught Street, Manchester M15 6EP  
RE-ADVERTISING  
Required from January 1972 or September 1972. The school is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**ST JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**  
Lalton Road, Victoria Park, Manchester M14 5BS  
Required from January 1972 or September 1972. The school is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**ST PETER'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
Bury Old Road, Prestwich, Near Manchester  
Telephone 061-773 6223  
Required from January 1972 or September 1972. The school is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**WILBRAHAM HIGH SCHOOL**  
Neil Lane, Manchester M21 2SL  
RE-ADVERTISING  
Required from January 1972 or September 1972. The school is a comprehensive school for girls. The present holder of the post has been promoted to a Deputy Headship. The post is a full-time post. The school is a co-educational school. An interest in field work is essential.

**APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE HEAD TEACHER AT THE SCHOOL CONCERNED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED AND SHOULD BE RETURNED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

### MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### Curriculum Development Leader

Education of Immigrants

A Curriculum Development Leader is required from Easter, 1972. The successful applicant will be required to accept responsibility for the curriculum development of all aspects of the education of immigrants. It is expected that he/she will be particularly concerned with:

- co-ordination of work associated with immigrants and language development in schools;
- assistance in the assessment of teaching situations and the continued development of good educational practice;
- assistance in the organisation of in-service courses, particularly with newly appointed staff.

The post will be initially for two years with a possible extension for a further year. Remuneration will be in accordance with the Burnham Report 1971, Scale 4.

At the end of the tour of duty the teacher will be guaranteed continued employment with the Committee on suitable capacity, with continuation of payment on Scale 4 for a maximum of two years, although it is anticipated that this post will in fact provide an excellent basis for further promotion.

Further information and application forms available from the Chief Education Officer (S2/B), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M10 3BB.

Closing date: 6th December, 1971.

### MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### LEVENSHULME HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Cressley Road, Manchester M19 1ES

A Group 11 seven form entry girls comprehensive school with 150 in the sixth form and organised as an Upper and Lower School.

Applications are invited for the post of

### DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER

following the appointment of the present holder to the Authority's Inspectorate. Salary scale: £3,211-£5,555.

Further details about the school and application forms are available from the Headmistress.

Closing date: 10th December, 1971.

## SITUATIONS

### DRAFTSMEN

### CDG DESIGN CONSULTANTS

### 1. A SENIOR INTERIOR DESIGNER

to work in our Manchester office on a range of interesting and stimulating projects. A high standard of creativity is required plus the ability to present ideas in a clear and concise manner.

2. AN INTERIOR DESIGN ASSISTANT with at least 2 years' experience on interior projects. A high standard of draughtsmanship is required plus a good knowledge of all aspects of interior design.

Salaries for both positions are commensurate with experience. This is a full-time position with excellent benefits and a progressive career structure. Telephone George Montague, now 061-6054.

### EXPERIENCED R.C. DETAILER

required for a variety of interesting projects in the Manchester area. Must be a member of the Institution of Structural Engineers. Apply in writing to: Mr. J. R. Croft, 27, Brown St. M14 5BQ, Lancs.

### GENERAL

### Textile Printing—E. Lanes.

Unique opportunity for young man (18-20) with good "O" or "A" level in chemistry and maths plus initiative and a lively mind, to learn to be a chemist in a specialised and busy section of the textile industry.

Good prospects for advancement to executive positions.

Write to: Mr. J. R. Croft, 27, Brown St. M14 5BQ, Lancs.

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### OFFICE STAFF

### University of Manchester

### MAP CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN

There will shortly be a vacancy for a Map Curator and Librarian in the Department of Geography. The successful applicant will be responsible for the care and maintenance of the map collection and for the library. The post is a full-time post. The salary is £3,211-£5,555.

Applications should be sent to: Mr. J. R. Croft, 27, Brown St. M14 5BQ, Lancs.

### University of Manchester SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited from experienced teachers for the post of Curriculum Development Leader. The successful applicant will be responsible for the curriculum development of all aspects of the education of immigrants. It is expected that he/she will be particularly concerned with:

- co-ordination of work associated with immigrants and language development in schools;
- assistance in the assessment of teaching situations and the continued development of good educational practice;
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The post will be initially for two years with a possible extension for a further year. Remuneration will be in accordance with the Burnham Report 1971, Scale 4.

At the end of the tour of duty the teacher will be guaranteed continued employment with the Committee on suitable capacity, with continuation of payment on Scale 4 for a maximum of two years, although it is anticipated that this post will in fact provide an excellent basis for further promotion.

Further information and application forms available from the Chief Education Officer (S2/B), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M10 3BB.

Closing date: 10th December, 1971.

### PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

### ARCHITECTS

TECHNICAL ARCHITECTS. The successful applicant will be responsible for the design and construction of buildings. The post is a full-time post. The salary is £3,211-£5,555.

Applications should be sent to: Mr. J. R. Croft, 27, Brown St. M14 5BQ, Lancs.

### CHIEF ESTIMATOR

Required for a variety of interesting projects in the Manchester area. Must be a member of the Institution of Structural Engineers. Apply in writing to: Mr. J. R. Croft, 27, Brown St. M14 5BQ, Lancs.

### OFFICE STAFF

Unique opportunity for young man (18-20) with good "O" or "A" level in chemistry and maths plus initiative and a lively mind, to learn to be a chemist in a specialised and busy section of the textile industry.

Good prospects for advancement to executive positions.

Write to: Mr. J. R. Croft, 27, Brown St. M14 5BQ, Lancs.











League Cup soccer reports

# Blackpool Sheffield U shattered by Robson

By ALBERT BAKHAM: West Ham 5 Sheffield Utd 0

West Ham won a magnificent match at Upton Park last night, to reach the semi-final of the Football League Cup. Three goals from Robson and two from Best overwhelmed Sheffield United, and not one of the 38,000 crowd could have wished for a better night's entertainment.

This was what attacking football looked like. It was a brilliant display of skill, speed and power. Robson, the 17-year-old wonder, was the star of the show. He scored three goals, including a brilliant header in the 15th minute. Best, the 21-year-old striker, scored two goals, including a brilliant header in the 25th minute. The Sheffield United defence was completely overwhelmed by the West Ham attack.

The match was a real spectacle. The crowd was in a state of excitement throughout. The players were in excellent form. The referee was in good control. The match was a real treat for the fans.

**Attacking**

At the measure of a good side is the power of recovery. Sheffield United are a good side, one of the best in the first division. They had, at the beginning of the second half, been given just a sliver of luck. They might even have won the match. But they were not to be. West Ham were too good for them.

West Ham were in excellent form. They were attacking with great power and speed. They were scoring goals at a rate of one every five minutes. Sheffield United were unable to cope with the West Ham attack.

The match was a real spectacle. The crowd was in a state of excitement throughout. The players were in excellent form. The referee was in good control. The match was a real treat for the fans.

**Chelsea slip through apologetically**

By JEREMY ALEXANDER: Norwich 0, Chelsea 1

Norwich suffered an early blow in their League Cup quarter-final at Carrow Road last night. After only five minutes a foul by Osgood, not a bad one, injured Stringer and the centre-half was carried from the field. For nine minutes Norwich played on with only 10 men as Chelsea, 18-year-old, faced his limbs and contemplated a tougher first team baptism than he would have wished.

Then, to the evening's greatest cheer so far, Stringer returned to play. He was back in the team, and Chelsea were back to back. Chelsea were in excellent form. They were attacking with great power and speed. They were scoring goals at a rate of one every five minutes. Norwich were unable to cope with the Chelsea attack.

**W Germany hold Poland to qualify**

Hamburg, November 17

West Germany became the fourth country to qualify for the quarter-finals of the European Championship when they fought out a goalless draw with Poland here today.

The Germans finished their Group B programme with 10 points, four more than Poland, who complete their fixtures against Turkey on December 5.

Apert from an early period of pressure, Poland never looked like averting the 3-1 defeat they suffered against Germany in Warsaw last month.

Dejna and Lubanski both tested the goalkeeper, Maier, in the first 10 minutes, but then Overath and Beckenbauer, who were in the middle of the German attack, were never really in danger of scoring.

**Rugby Union**

**CHAMPIONSHIP** - Surrey 20, France 10

**CHALLENGE CUP** - Abertillery 10, Swansea 10

**INTERVALLA MATCH** - Edinburgh 10, Glasgow 10

**MATCHES (19 Group)** - 1. Edinburgh 10, Glasgow 10

**MATCHES (20 Group)** - 1. Edinburgh 10, Glasgow 10

**Today's fixtures**

**Association**

**REPRESENTATIVE MATCH** - Cambridge University v. Scotland League XI (4.30)

**Rugby Union**

**REPRESENTATIVE MATCH** - Oxford University v. Major R.V. Stanley (4.30)



Good line-out from Middlesex... from left to right Boddy, Barlow, Jones (with ball), Trench, Ralston and McIntyre. Picture by Don Morley

## Middlesex win and look set to take SE group

By DAVID FROST: Surrey 12, Middlesex 31

Surrey, last season's champions, were beaten at the Old Deer Park by four goals, a try, and a penalty goal yesterday by their old rivals, Middlesex, who are now well placed to win the championship.

This is Middlesex's third championship title and they have only Kent (1964) and Surrey (1965) to beat. Surrey were beaten at the Old Deer Park by four goals, a try, and a penalty goal yesterday by their old rivals, Middlesex, who are now well placed to win the championship.

**SOUTH EAST GROUP**

Team	P	W	D	L	Pts
Middlesex	10	8	1	1	25
Surrey	10	7	2	1	22
Gloucestershire	10	6	2	2	18
Worcestershire	10	5	3	2	15
Devon	10	4	4	2	12
Wiltshire	10	3	5	2	9
Gloucester	10	2	6	2	6

Sturmer-Smith in possession; and Reaney himself put a try. A burst from a scrum, Codd made two more conversions.

Middlesex's last try was scored while Surrey were without a scrum. Surrey were without a scrum because of a suspected dislocation of the collar bone, and it was while they were reduced to 14 men that Hiller kicked for last three points with a simple penalty goal.

Middlesex also finished with 14 men. Hill went off with a leg injury.

## Cheltenham suffer Cole celebration

By a Correspondent: Coventry 40, Cheltenham 12

George Cole celebrated his 38th birthday by making a record-breaking 43rd senior appearance for Coventry, passing 100 appearances for the club. Cole was in excellent form. He was attacking with great power and speed. He was scoring goals at a rate of one every five minutes. Cheltenham were unable to cope with the Coventry attack.

## Dawes will not play for Wales

John Dawes, captain of the British Lions and Wales has officially retired from international rugby. The news was broken last night by the Welsh national coach, Clive Rowlands, who is chairman of the Welsh Rugby Union. Dawes was a key player for Wales and the British Lions. His retirement is a significant loss for the Welsh Rugby Union.

## Alauddin top seed

The 21-year-old Pakistani, Cogi Alauddin, is the top seed in the Amateur Squash Championship starting on December 10 at the RAC Club. He gains preference over his fellow-countryman, Aslam Javid, after winning the championship last year. There is a record 140 entries, including 16-8 at half-time, scored four tries, two of which were converted by McGill, to which the French replied with a dropped goal and two penalties.

## Student Games in Moscow?

The city of Moscow has applied to stage the 1973 Summer University Games, and the International Federation will examine the application at a meeting in Paris on December 25. Primo Nobilo, the president, expects them to accept, "because the Soviet Union offers all guarantees for full success of the Games, with its sports facilities, its organisational tradition, and the hospitality of its people."

## Battrick may be deflated

By DAVID GRAY

This afternoon, for the second successive year, the deciding tournament of the Dewar Cup comes to the Royal Albert Hall in London. Last November it seemed a risky experiment to put the most important of the circuit there, but attendances were far greater than anyone expected and the result was a triumphant success.

## Brundage's new threat scorned by IOC members

By JOHN SAMUEL

Four senior members of the International Olympic Committee have decided to ignore a letter from Avery Brundage, their president, to three international ski federations (FIS) which reinforces threats of disqualification for a large number of leading skiers at the Olympic Winter Games at Sapporo in February.

## Cambridge fall to Gloucester

Cambridge University scored their first try in four games, but it was not enough to give them victory at Grange Road yesterday. Gloucester took control from the start and, with three penalties in the first half and a try after the interval, they proved too strong.

## Williams in pack

John Williams, the Welsh international and British Lions full-back, is a late replacement for Scotland's Roger Arncliffe in Stanley's XV to meet Oxford University today. Mr. Road Williams plays at flanker, the position he is due to occupy when he plays for Steele-Bodger's XV against Cambridge University next Wednesday.

## Brundage's new threat scorned by IOC members

By JOHN SAMUEL

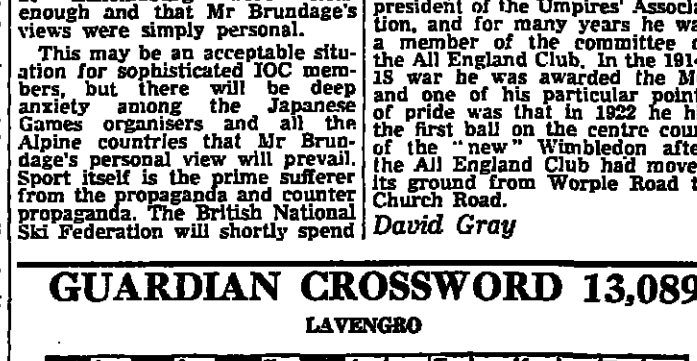
Four senior members of the International Olympic Committee have decided to ignore a letter from Avery Brundage, their president, to three international ski federations (FIS) which reinforces threats of disqualification for a large number of leading skiers at the Olympic Winter Games at Sapporo in February.

## L. A. Godfree - Wimbledon's first server

Leslie Allison Godfree, one of the most notable British doubles players of the 1920s died on Tuesday night, aged 86.

He won the men's doubles in 1923 with Randolph Lycett and, after failing in the mixed final in 1924 with Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, he won that title with his wife, the former Kitty McKane, in 1926. They defeated two strong American pairs, Vincent Richards and Elizabeth Ryan, and Howard Kinsey and Mary K. Browne in straight sets. In that year Mrs. Godfree also won the women's singles title for the second time.

## GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,089



**ACROSS**

4. Scholastic gets last place - 10 letters

5. The main danger in 1968 (6)

6. Triage page in native assembly (8)

7. Sussex opener making observation following game, perhaps (8)

8. Duke of Illyria put gold on one's back (6)

9. Shakespearean playhouse (8)

10. Story written before about code-breaking (8)

11. Nothing complicated (8)

12. Shows skill in sea crossing? Well, of a kind (8)

13. Bill is to leave, that's clear (6)

**DOWN**

1. Harangue from Love on the Dole? (7)

2. Flat in Empire State Building? I don't believe it! (4, 5)

3. Inclined to do so: in bed, perhaps (6)

4. Test a greenheart fitting in general (7)

5. Might native join dance ceremonies? (5)

6. Standing in those tiring (7)

7. Anything would do for furniture (7)

8. Ends words of rough reprimand (5, 4)

9. Agreement with -ch in it? (8)

10. Reproof is strangely curt in general (7)

11. Ladies carrying silver sought by litigant (7)

12. Medicines to use on going into spasms (8)

13. Employing some superfluous ingenuity? (5)

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# Maudling to meet TV chiefs

By PETER HARVEY

Mr Maudling is to hold within the next few days his promised meeting with the chairmen of the BBC and the Independent Television Authority to discuss reporting from Northern Ireland. It has not yet been decided whether the Home Secretary will hold separate meetings, or whether other executives will attend.

Both broadcasting authorities feel that one item on the agenda might be a Government request to prepare a "code of conduct" for Ulster coverage. This would ban on-the-spot interviews with soldiers and civilians immediately after incidents. The code would also require reporters—who would be allowed to interview people some time after an incident—not to use direct quotes from eyewitnesses but to put the story together in their own words.

The Conservative MPs who raised the allegations of bias with Mr Maudling are believed to have said that many of these "instant" interviews contained the worst examples of distorted reporting. Mr Maudling will be told that reporters must be allowed to interview people who are concerned in or witnesses to violent events to give a true picture of what is happening in Ulster.

The BBC, which has taken the brunt of the criticism—is also annoyed at the attitude of Mr Julian Critchley, Conservative MP for Aldershot, who referred to the reporting of the shooting of two women in a car in Belfast. Mr Critchley, the secretary of the Conservative Party's parliamentary broadcasting committee, said it was quite unfair to subject a confused and harassed army major to a questioning immediately after the incident. The BBC pointed

# Out of tune duet on Ulster

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL

ONE COULD pretend that yesterday's emergency debate on the Compton Report never took place, just as some politicians insist that it is best to turn a blind eye on some of the happenings in Ulster itself.

Such a pretence would certainly avoid drawing attention to the noisy scenes that accompanied Mr Chichester-Clark's speech when he was opening his debate, here were cries of "You're not telling the truth!" when he criticised the media, particularly the BBC, and also the Amnesty report, and outbursts of anger when he refused to give way. "Name him, name him!"

Mr Chichester-Clark, the Minister of State for Defence, was particularly furious at not being allowed to interrupt. Turning a blind eye on the debate would also lose for posterity that highly curious scene at the end, like the last act of some passionate surrealist opera, in which Lord Balmori and Miss Bernadette Devlin were talking their hearts out in a final duet against the clock. The Minister of State for Defence was closing for the Government. Miss Devlin, who had not been called to speak, was trying to ask him a question which he had no time to answer.

## Subsided

Speaker Lloyd repeatedly appealed to her to sit down, but she insisted on accompanying the noble lord. Hands folded demurely in front of her, she spoke in a low, soprano voice, her words sounding against Lord Balmori's voice. She went right on almost to the end of the road, though it got increasingly hard to hear what either of them had to say.

Finally Mr Hugh Delargy had a word with her and she subsided. She had also had a more public word with other friends advising them against forcing a division on the grounds that a heavy majority would be certain, and "it might be misunderstood." There was no division. So perhaps it was Mr Delargy's debate, at the end of the day.

There was also that other Bernadette interlude when Miss Devlin, challenged to say whether or not she was against the IRA, shouted back at the Tories: "I am not against the official IRA—it's aims and objectives." And there was Mr Roy Hattersley, the former Minister of Defence Administration, under whom the troops originally went to Ulster, insisting that the army was fine but it was not made any finer by having criticisms of its conduct swept under the carpet. Nor could he avoid the suspicion that it was now acting as though it was being directed from Belfast by Catholics who were losing faith in it.

Mr Hattersley urged that some of the things brought out in the report needed further investigation in the army's own interests—as did Mr Mendelson, who still maintained that there had been "brutality of a very bad kind."

This so infuriated the Conservatives that Mr Callaghan, when he got up to make his temperate and closing speech, had to defend Mr Mendelson and his "helping" the enemies of this country. The battle has to go on, Mr Callaghan maintained, but we must watch the weapons we use in winning it. Already we had gone some way "down the slippery slope," and it hardly helped for Lord Carrington to go on TV and call suspects "thugs and murderers."

Mr Wilson's tour of Ulster exactly the moment when disturbances developed in the Bogside area of Londonderry after the accidental shooting of a boy.

The talks resumed when leaders of the Northern Ireland committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions briefed Mr Wilson on the unemployment situation in the province. Then, a succession of Protestant church leaders, members of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the moderate New Ulster Movement, and two members of the Catholic clergy called successively to see Mr Wilson at a private house outside Belfast.

But perhaps the most important meeting was Mr Wilson's trip took place at dinner, when Mr Gerry Fitt and Mr John Hume led in a delegation from the Social Democratic and Labour Party. The SDLP has so far refused to take part in talks with Mr Maudling until interment is ended.



Students marching to the Department of Education and Science in London yesterday to protest at Government proposals for the future finance of student unions which, the marchers said in petitions, would seriously weaken, if not destroy them. Later an estimated 10,000 students lobbied their MPs at the House of Commons

# Box-girder bridge wins steel design award

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

A box-girder bridge—still subject to lane restrictions imposed by the Department of the Environment—has won one of this year's structural steel design awards.

The bridge which carries the M5 across the Bredon Valley near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, was designed by Freeman Fox and Partners—the firm of engineers involved in the design of the box-girder bridges that collapsed during construction at Yarra in Melbourne and Milford Haven.

Two similar bridges have collapsed while being built at Vienna in November 1969, and last week at Koblenz in Germany. More than 50 men were killed by these four bridge failures.

## Record win on pools

Two men yesterday shared in a world record pools payment of £501,378. Mr Michael Turton, aged 37, of Clifton, near Rugby, Warwickshire, who works in his parents' garage in Clifton, received £253,718. Mr John Heald, aged 63, of Mexborough, Yorkshire, a mine-car repairer, got £247,659 from Littlewoods.

The Turtons plan to take their children, Francis, aged 16, and Sharon, aged 14, on a trip around the world. Mr Heald works at a colliery near his home, and his wife works in a local school preparing meals.

In Llantrisant, Glamorgan, a family syndicate of six won £109,621, on Vernons Pools, but they kept their identity secret.

## STOP PRESS

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has today passed a Bill to give the Secretary of State power to make regulations for the control of the import and export of goods. The Bill is part of the Government's efforts to improve the efficiency of the customs service. It will allow the Secretary of State to make regulations for the control of the import and export of goods, and for the control of the import and export of goods.

# Jobless totals edges nearer one million

By JOHN PALMER

The November unemployment figures, published today, will show that the total number of jobless has taken another big step towards one million. The figure is expected to be at least 950,000, with 929,000 last month.

The increase will be particularly embarrassing for the Government, as it indicates that only an increase in the number of jobs will prevent the figure passing one million next month or in January.

Ministers are also likely to be depressed at the evidence that the number of new job vacancies is beginning to shrink, since this implies that any recovery in unemployment next year may be slight.

The figures released in the West Midlands yesterday give a strong hint of the continuing upward national trend in unemployment. In the Birmingham area the number of men wholly unemployed rose by 1,944 to 20,088. The total with part-time work in Birmingham went up from 5.2 per cent of the work force to 5.8 per cent—or 34,840. There have been similar increases in other parts of the West Midlands.

The national figures are unlikely to reflect such a sharp increase, as the local statistics were affected by men laid off because of the Coventry tool-room dispute. There are also signs that rather more of the school-leavers who were unemployed last month have now found a job.

The "labour shake out" is continuing in spite of evidence of some recovery in the economy. The trade unions are particularly worried by reports that some major firms and some nationalised industries are planning further big rationalisation redundancies over the next year.

The Government economists are also apprehensive about the effect of the continuing international economic crisis on employment prospects. It is clear that several of Britain's biggest export markets in Europe will be going through their own recession next year, while the recovery in the United States is, as yet, uncertain.

# Murdered woman identified

Police have discovered the identity of the woman whose dismembered body was found in three plastic bags on a golf course at Leatherhead, Surrey, 10 weeks ago. Her name is being withheld until relatives are told.

Her identity became known after a dentist at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, checked the dead woman's teeth.

Ports and airports were alerted last night to watch for a man police want to interview in connection with the murder, which was discovered after a golfer stumbled across a severed arm on a fairway.

# Ex-mayor leave to appeal

A plea by Sir James Charles Spence, former mayor of London, for leave to appeal against his conviction on corruption charges, is expected to be heard later this month. On October 11, the Appeal Court upheld his conviction on corruption charges, but gave him a six-year sentence to be served on licence.

# Cloudy with some rain

A large depression moving from the Atlantic towards the British Isles, bringing rain and strong winds, is expected to reach the coast of England and Wales tomorrow. The weather will be cloudy with some rain, and strong winds, and some snow on the hills. Later it will become brighter in the N. It will be a cold day, but the sun will be seen at intervals.

# Church

The Church of England has today announced that it will be holding a special service of prayer for the peace of the world, and for the peace of the British Isles, on Sunday, November 21, at 11 o'clock. The service will be held in all churches, and will be led by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

# The Guardian

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# Dublin sceptical on Compton

From our Dublin Correspondent

The echoes of the Compton Report continue predictably in the Irish Republic, where the government is now seriously considering the arraignment of Britain before the European Commission on Human Rights. The opposition parties have already expressed their dissatisfaction with the report and yesterday the Dublin papers went even further. "We didn't expect much and we didn't get much," said the editor of the Irish Press. The Compton Commission was set up as a whitewashing operation and it has produced its whitewash with an additional mixture of eyewash. There was no "brutality," only "ill treatment."

The Irish Press said the degradation which the Heath-Faulkner police had brought upon British standards of justice might be judged from the outburst of the Defence Secretary Lord Carrington, on television on Tuesday night when he said that "you must remember that the people being questioned are murderers."

# 'Arms for IRA' in London house

By our own Reporter

Armed detectives and Scotland Yard's flying squad uncovered a large haul of weapons and ammunition in a raid in East London last night.

Police sealed off the area as the detectives—some members of the Yard's "IRA squad"—moved in on the building in Wick Road, Hackney. Within minutes they had arrested five people, all of them described as members of a splinter group of the IRA—SAOR Eire.

The five—four men and a woman—all arrived from the Republic about two months ago and held the freehold of the house. As they were being taken to Hackney police station, the police began a systematic search of the building. It is believed that about a dozen high velocity rifles, a large number of pistols, and a number of crates of ammunition were found under floors and behind false walls.

There were also two children, a boy and a girl, both aged about six, at the house. They also accompanied the police.

# Situation debate

By our Political Correspondent

A debate on the general situation in Northern Ireland will be held in the Commons on Wednesday. The Shadow Cabinet will meet on Monday, and there will be a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party on Tuesday.

The Shadow Cabinet met yesterday to decide whether the Opposition should force a vote at the end of the emergency debate on the Compton Report.

# Wilson ranges far and wide

From IAN AITKEN in Belfast

Mr Wilson's tour of Ulster continued yesterday with a flying visit to Londonderry and another tight schedule of meetings with political, industrial, and religious leaders.

He was whisked into Londonderry early in the morning by RAF helicopter and spent half an hour being briefed on the city's security problems by the local army commander and the chief of police. He then drove into the city centre for an hour-long meeting at the Guildhall with all nine members of the Londonderry Development Commission.

The meeting was a successful piece of diplomacy, as the commission has not yet met as a united body since its four Catholic members withdrew in protest against interment. The leader of the Opposition flew back to Belfast at almost

exactly the moment when disturbances developed in the Bogside area of Londonderry after the accidental shooting of a boy. The talks resumed when leaders of the Northern Ireland committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions briefed Mr Wilson on the unemployment situation in the province. Then, a succession of Protestant church leaders, members of the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the moderate New Ulster Movement, and two members of the Catholic clergy called successively to see Mr Wilson at a private house outside Belfast.

## THE WEATHER

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp.	Wind	Cloud	Precip.
London	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Birmingham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Manchester	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cardiff	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Edinburgh	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glasgow	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Belfast	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sheffield	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Nottingham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Leeds	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bradford	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Coventry	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Norwich	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Exeter	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bristol	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Southampton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Plymouth	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Swansea	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cardiff	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Edinburgh	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glasgow	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Belfast	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sheffield	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Nottingham	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Leeds	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bradford	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Coventry	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Norwich	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Exeter	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Bristol	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Southampton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Plymouth	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Swansea	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cardiff	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Edinburgh	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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Southampton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Plymouth	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Swansea	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cardiff	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Edinburgh	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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Bradford	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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Glasgow	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Belfast	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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